



North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
State Historic Preservation Office

Peter B. Sandbeck, Administrator

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Linda A. Carlisle, Secretary
Jeffrey J. Crow, Deputy Secretary

Office of Archives and History
Division of Historical Resources
David Brook, Director

May 5, 2010

MEMORANDUM

TO: Gregory Thorpe, Ph.D., Director
Project Development and Environmental Analysis Branch
NCDOT Division of Highways

FROM: Peter Sandbeck *PBS for Peter Sandbeck*

SUBJECT: Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report, Final Identification and Evaluation,
Widening of US 158 from NC 32 to US 17, R-2579, Gates & Pasquotank Counties, ER05-2597

This memorandum is to provide comments on the above referenced report, which we received on February 22, 2010, a corrected map received on March 30, 2010, and a follow-up meeting with members of your staff on May 5, 2010 to clarify several items.

We concur that the **Hinton-Morgan House** (PK1, listed on National Register of Historic Places) remains eligible for listing in the Register and that the adjusted boundaries appear appropriate to better define the limits of the historic property. Please provide the number of acres contained within the boundary recommended for this property.

While we concur that the **Sunbury School** (GA 318, listed on National Register of Historic Places) remains eligible for listing, we do not concur with the proposed new boundary since the entire listed tract is contained within the boundaries of the proposed Sunbury Historic District and the three ancillary buildings contribute to the school's significance for Education. Current ownership of the three buildings is not relevant to their significance or listing.

Expansion of the **Sunbury Historic District** (GA 390, on the State Study List) appears to be appropriate and better addresses the historical development of the town and its architectural heritage. Thus, we concur that the Sunbury Historic District is eligible for listing in the Register under Criterion A for Community Planning and Development and Commerce as well as under Criterion C for Architecture. As discussed on May 5, you will provide us with a revised map that shows the historic district as discontinuous with the small 1870s to 1960s community cemetery (Property #92) as a contributing element to the district, but dropping properties #91 and #123. Properties #104 - the William Graham Byrum House (GA 90), #113 - the Philadelphia Methodist Church (GA 262), and #115 - the C. C. Edwards House (GA111), which are on the State Study List are, thereby, included within the boundaries of the eligible Sunbury Historic District.

We concur that the **Moses R. White, Jr. House** (PK996) is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C for Architecture and very possibly eligible under Criterion B for its association with Moses

Rountree White, Jr. Given that the mature landscaping along the road is integral to the setting, history and integrity of the property, we agreed on May 5th that the boundary for the property should extend to the edge of the pavement of US 158. Please provide a revised map for this property.

On May 5th you delivered to us an article from the *Daily Advance* reporting that the **Mount Carmel Missionary Baptist Church** (PK 730) had been destroyed by fire. The photograph accompanying the article clearly indicates that the property has lost its integrity and is no longer eligible for listing in the Register.

Having reviewed the evaluations for the following properties, we concur that they are not eligible for listing in the National Register for the reasons outlined in the report.

Property #8 – Beulah Baptist Church GA 0416
Property #20 – Pearce House GA 0425
Property #23 – Whitmel Hill House GA 0167
Property #24 – Pierce House GA 0263
Property #25 – James Hill Farm GA 0162
Property #35 – Black Acre Farm PK 0629
Property #40 – William J. Spence House PK 0794
Property #42 – Johnnie Temple Farm PK 0799
Property #55 – Newland United Methodist Church PK 0739
Property #69 – Bruce and Hilda Sawyer House PK 1049
Property #70 – John Ira Winslow House PK 1001 aka Winslow Farm
Property #72 – Perry-Harris-Jones Store PK 1050

We further concur that the properties listed in Appendix II (beginning on page 162) do not appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register and do not warrant additional study, barring new information to the contrary.

The above comments are made pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's Regulations for Compliance with Section 106 codified at 36 CFR Part 800.

Thank you for your cooperation and consideration. If you have questions concerning the above comment, contact Renee Gledhill-Earley, environmental review coordinator, at 919-807-6579. In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above referenced tracking number.

cc: Mary Pope Furr, NCDOT

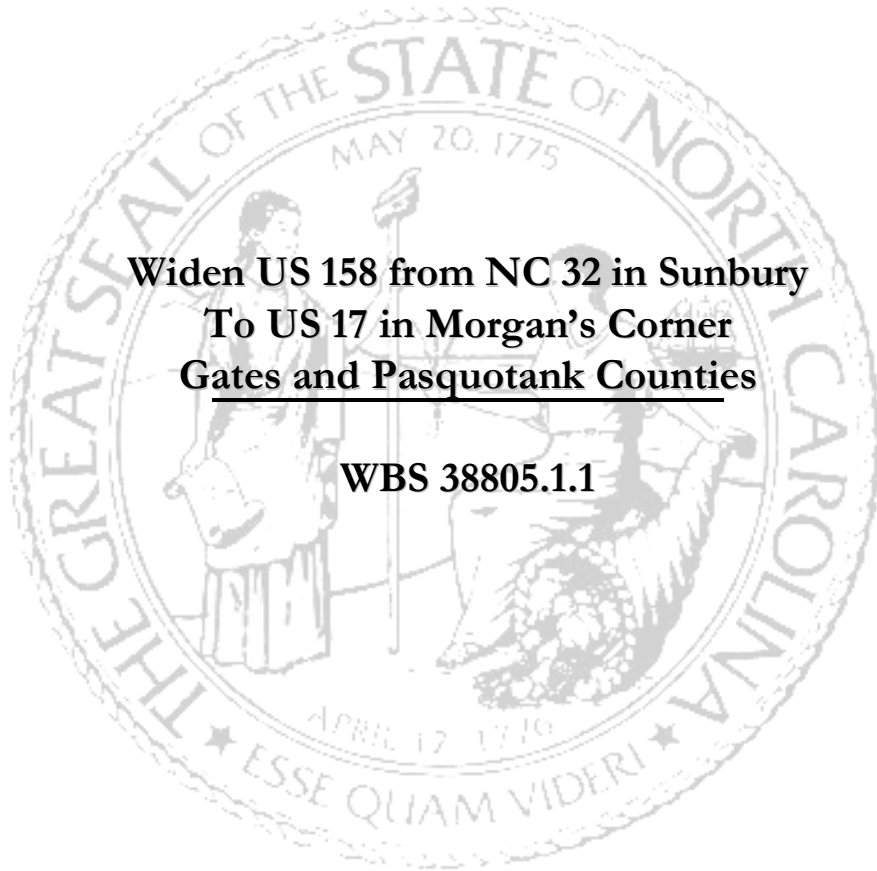
bc: DOT
Wood/Power/EO
Southern
County

**Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report
Phase II - Intensive
Final Identification & Evaluation**

R-2579

**Widen US 158 from NC 32 in Sunbury
To US 17 in Morgan's Corner
Gates and Pasquotank Counties**

WBS 38805.1.1



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**HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES
SURVEY REPORT**

**WIDEN US 158 FROM NC 32 IN SUNBURY
TO US 17
IN MORGAN'S CORNER
GATES AND PASQUOTANK COUNTIES, NORTH CAROLINA**

**TIP NO. R-2579
WBS NO. 38805.1.1**



North Carolina Department of Transportation
Prepared by Penne Sandbeck, Historic Architecture Group

FEBRUARY 2010

Penne Sandbeck

Feb. 12, 2010

Principal Investigator
Historic Architecture Group
North Carolina Department of Transportation

date

Mary Pope

2/12/2010

Supervisor
Historic Architecture Group
North Carolina Department of Transportation

date

Management Summary

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to widen US 158 from NC 32 in Sunbury, Gates County, to its juncture with US 17 in Morgan's Corner, Pasquotank County. The project length is sixteen miles. Proposed are road improvements that will include a road widening from the study area's current two lanes and its existing right-of-way of sixty feet; this will also result in several intersection improvements. Another component of R-2579 could include a bypass of Sunbury. This project is state-funded (WBS Project No. 38805.1.1) and is classified as an Environmental Assessment (EA). The lead agency in this undertaking is the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE).

The "purpose and need" of R-2579 is to improve safety along US 158, increase vehicle capacity, and enhance the route's function as a Strategic Highway Corridor and Hurricane Evacuation Route.

In May 2009, NCDOT architectural historians conducted a Section 106 survey to identify historic architectural resources within the project's Area of Potential Effects (APE). Every property in the APE fifty years of age or older was photographed and documented, as were properties less than fifty years old potentially eligible for Criterion Consideration G. On June 16, 2009, survey findings were presented to the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (NC-HPO) for review. At that meeting, NC-HPO requested further investigation of sixty-five properties contained within the APE, fifty of which are to be considered as part of a potential expansion of the Sunbury Historic District (NCSL). This report documents the evaluation of these remaining properties, with two individual properties determined eligible for the National Register.

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III. Project Description

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to widen US 158 from NC 32 in Sunbury, Gates County, to its juncture with US 17 in Morgan's Corner, Pasquotank County. The project length is sixteen miles. Proposed are road improvements that will include a road widening from the study area's current two lanes and its existing right-of-way of sixty feet; this will also result in several intersection improvements. Another component of R-2579 could include a bypass of Sunbury. This project is state-funded (WBS Project No. 38805.1.1) and is classified as an Environmental Assessment (EA). The lead Federal agency in this undertaking is the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE).

IV. Purpose of Survey and Report

The purpose and need of R-2579 is to improve safety along US 158, increase vehicle capacity, and enhance the route's function as a Strategic Highway Corridor and Hurricane Evacuation Route.

NCDOT conducted a survey and compiled this report in order to identify historic architectural resources located within the project's Area of Potential Effects (APE) as part of the environmental studies performed by NCDOT and documented by a categorical exclusion (EA) This report is prepared as a technical appendix to the EA and as part of the documentation of compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 and the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. Section 106 of the NHPA requires that if a federally funded, licensed, or permitted project has an effect of a property listed in or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation be given an opportunity to comment. This report is on file at NCDOT and is available for review by the public.

V. Methodology

NCDOT conducted the survey and prepared this report in accordance with the provisions of FHWA Technical Advisory T 6640.8A (Guidance for Preparing and Processing Environmental and Section 4(f) Documents); the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological and Historic Preservation (48 FR 44716); 36 CFR Part 800; 36 CFR Part 60; and Survey Procedures and Report Guidelines for Historic Architectural Resources by NCDOT. This survey and report meet the guidelines of NCDOT and the National Park Service.

NCDOT conducted a Final Identification and Evaluation survey with the following goals: 1) to determine the APE, defined as the geographic area or areas within which a project may cause changes in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist; 2) to identify all significant resources within the APE; and 3) to evaluate these resources according to the National Register of Historic Places criteria. The APE boundary is shown in **Figures 2a, 2b, and 2c.**

Survey methodology consisted of a field survey and historical background research of the project area. In May 2009, NCDOT architectural historians conducted a Section 106 survey to identify historic architectural resources within the project's APE. Every property in the APE fifty years of age or older was photographed and documented, as were properties less than fifty years old potentially eligible for Criterion Consideration G. On June 16, 2009, survey findings were presented to the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (NC-HPO) for review. At that meeting, NC-HPO requested further investigation of sixty-five properties contained within the APE, fifty of which are to be considered as part of a potential expansion of the Sunbury Historic District (NCSL). This report documents the evaluation of these remaining properties, with two individual properties determined eligible for the National Register.

Background research was conducted at the following archival repositories. These include the State Library of the North Carolina Office of Archives and History, Raleigh, North Carolina; Gates and Pasquotank Counties' Tax Offices and Registers of Deeds; and the North Carolina Collection, Wilson Library, the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

Individuals who contributed guidance and helpful information include Mr. and Mrs. Moses White, III, Morgan's Corner, NC; Fred Harrison, Archivist and Researcher, North Carolina Collection, J. Y. Joyner Library, East Carolina University, Greenville, NC; Ms. Mamre Wilson, architectural history archivist, Eastern Carolina Diocese of the Episcopal Church; and Mr. Cecil Bagley, Sunbury, NC. Many questions I had hoped to ask Tom Butchko, who authored both the Gates and Pasquotank historic architecture survey publications, were not possible as Tom was quite ill this year; thankfully, John Hill, Sunbury's local historian, came to my rescue, providing in-depth details that significantly contributed to a thorough evaluation of Sunbury's proposed Historic District Expansion. I also appreciate information provided by local property owners Mrs. Kay Weeks of Morgan's Corner; Mr. William Gregory of Virginia Beach, Ms. Madelin Becker of Sunbury; and Mrs. Ann Hill, also of Sunbury. Additional help was provided by Brian Edwards, Associate Professor of History at College of the Albemarle, Elizabeth City. Finally, the loss of Tom Butchko in November 2009 must be acknowledged. The pre-eminent authority of northeastern North Carolina's historic architectural heritage, Tom's good works laid the foundation to many further studies of the area, including this report.

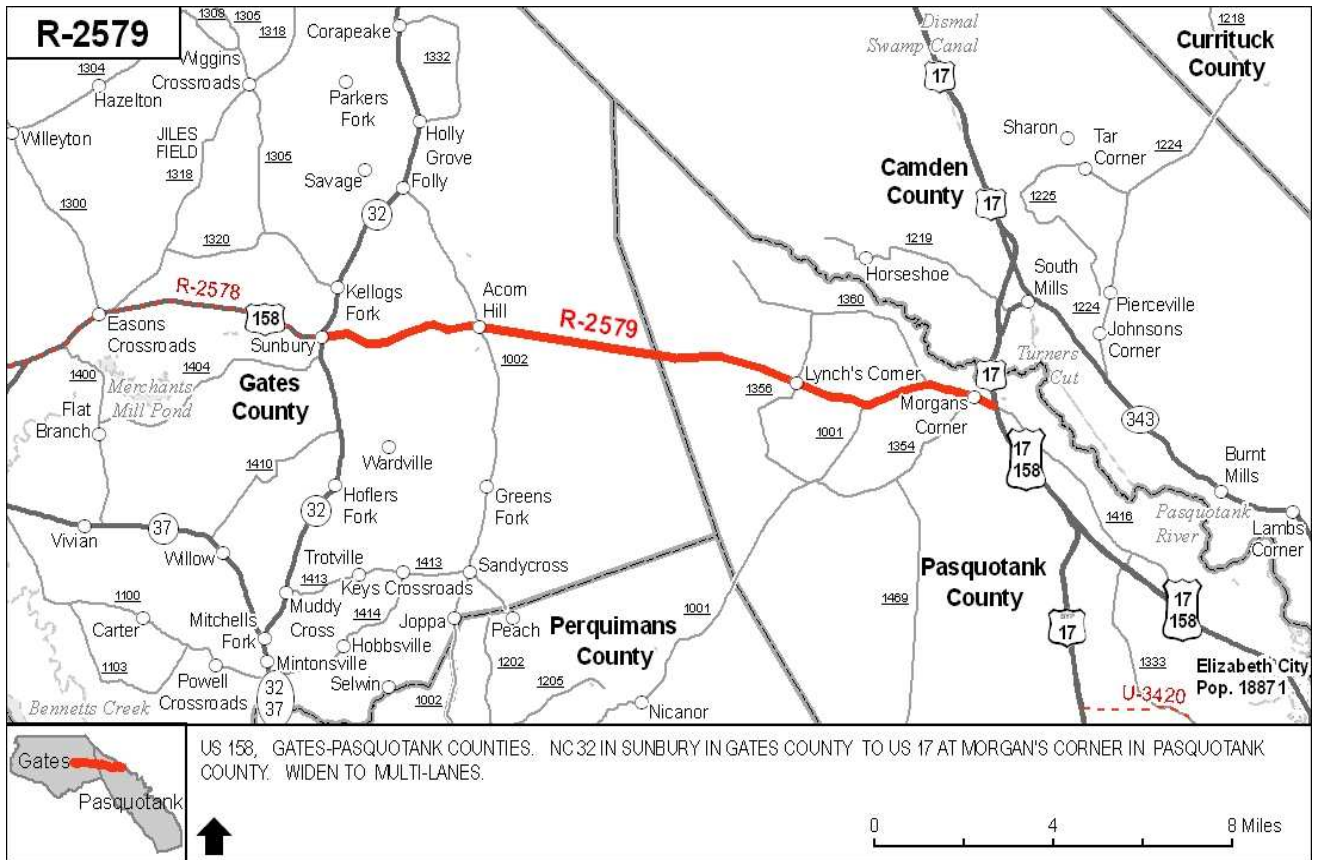
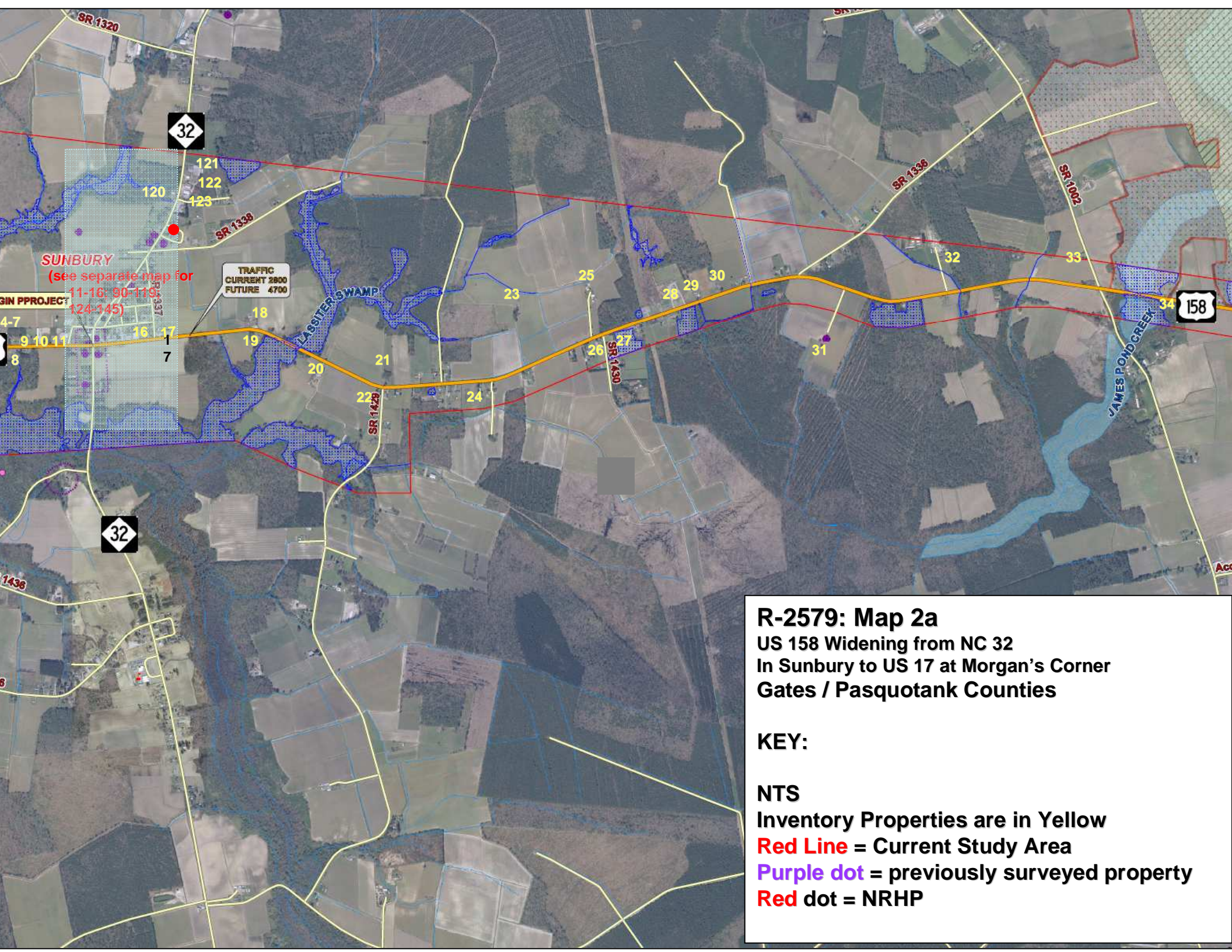


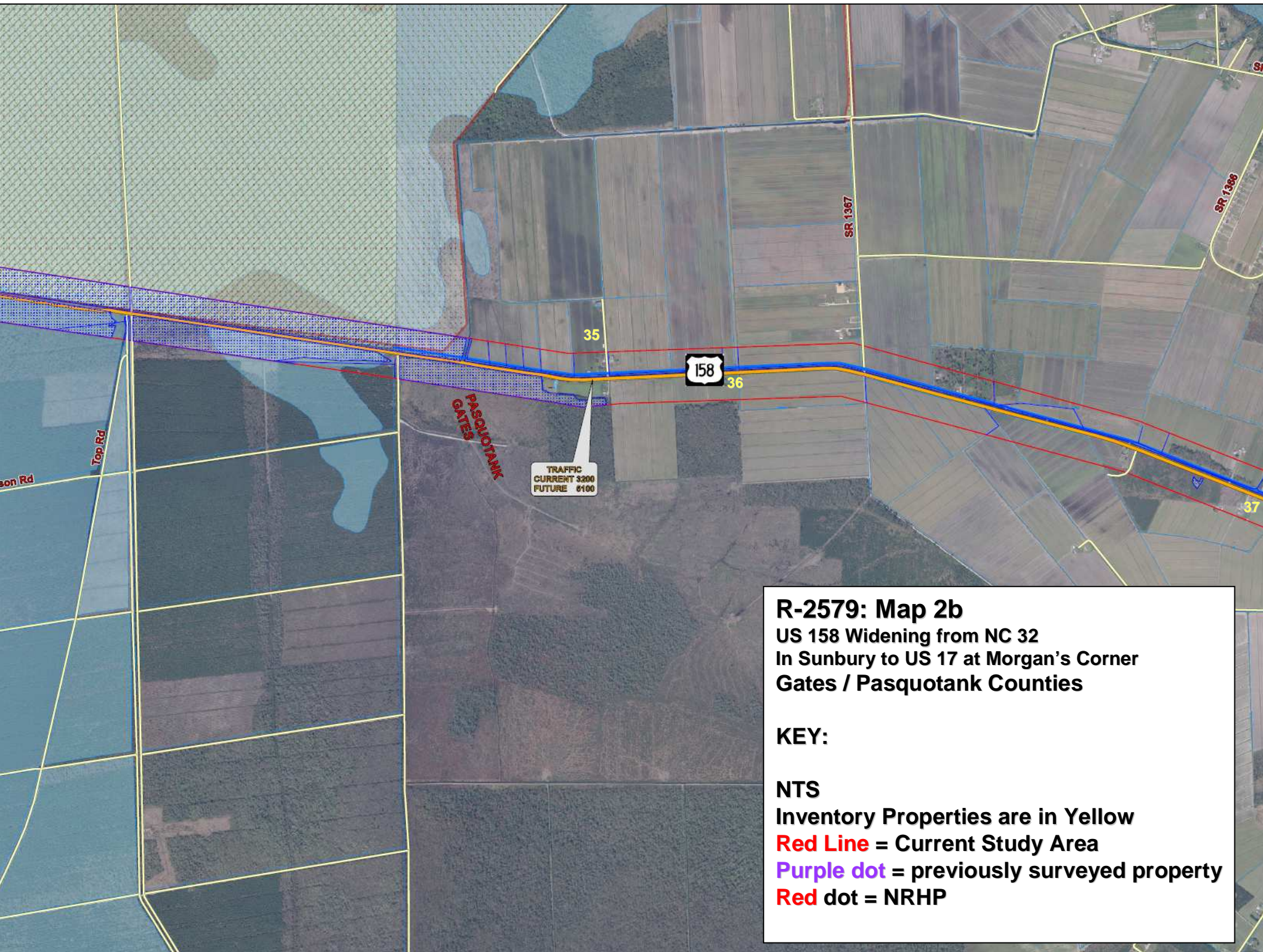
Figure 1: Location of TIP R-2579.



R-2579: Map 2a
US 158 Widening from NC 32
In Sunbury to US 17 at Morgan's Corner
Gates / Pasquotank Counties

KEY:

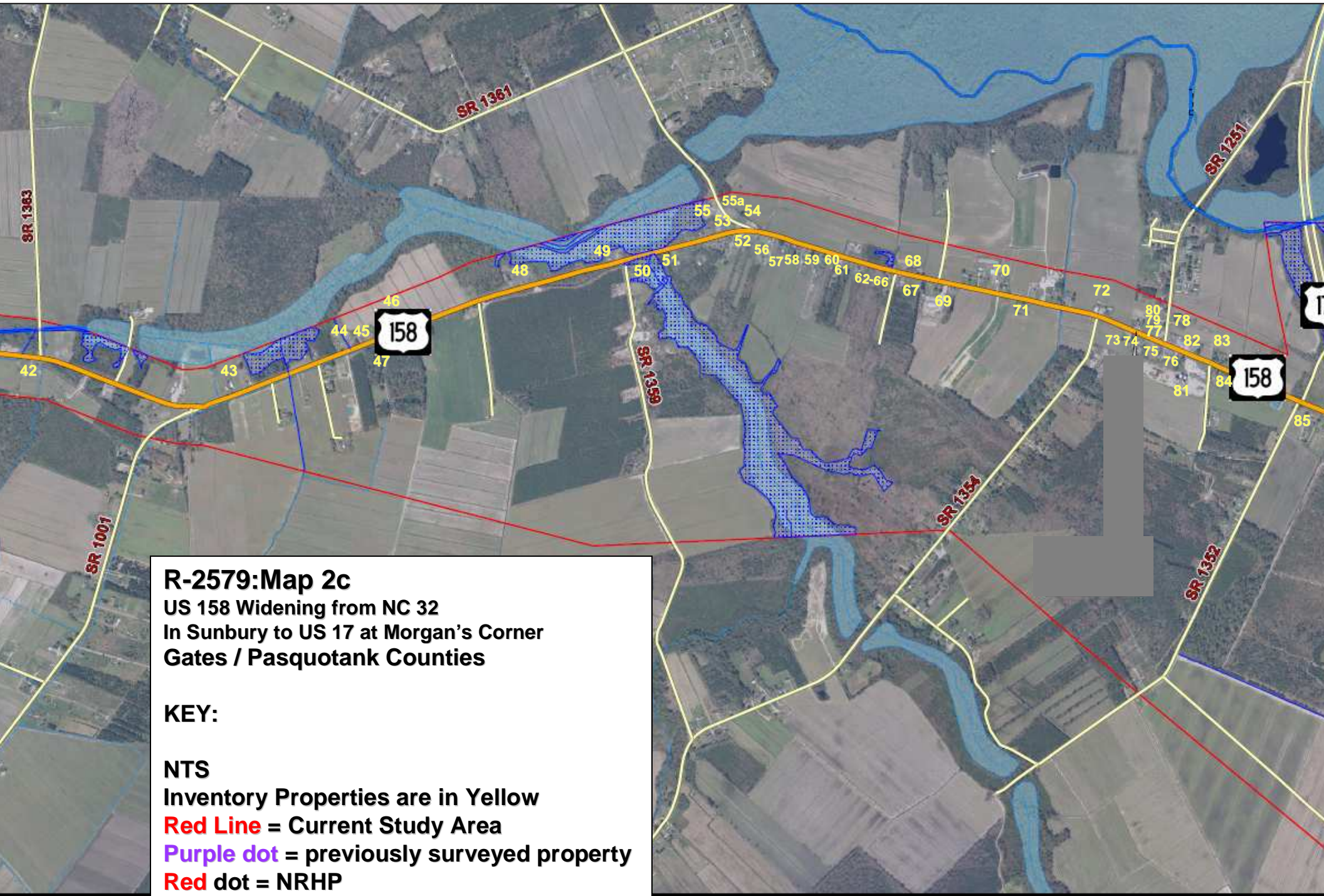
NTS
Inventory Properties are in Yellow
Red Line = Current Study Area
Purple dot = previously surveyed property
Red dot = NRHP



R-2579: Map 2b
US 158 Widening from NC 32
In Sunbury to US 17 at Morgan's Corner
Gates / Pasquotank Counties

KEY:

NTS
Inventory Properties are in Yellow
Red Line = Current Study Area
Purple dot = previously surveyed property
Red dot = NRHP



R-2579:Map 2c

US 158 Widening from NC 32
In Sunbury to US 17 at Morgan's Corner
Gates / Pasquotank Counties

KEY:

NTS

Inventory Properties are in Yellow

Red Line = Current Study Area

Purple dot = previously surveyed property

Red dot = NRHP

VI. Summary Results of Survey Findings

One hundred and forty-four properties were identified in this survey and shown at a consultation meeting between NC-HPO and NCDOT on June 16, 2009; at this meeting, seventy-nine of those properties were determined not eligible and not worthy of further evaluation for the purposes of this project. There were no properties in the APE under fifty years of age that were eligible under Criterion Consideration G. The remaining sixty-five properties contained within the APE, fifty of which are to be considered as part of a potential expansion of the Sunbury Historic District (NCSL), are evaluated in this report according to National Register Criteria.

A. Properties Listed on the National Register of Historic Places:

Property No. 87: Hinton-Morgan House (PK 1, Pasquotank County)

Property No. 116: Sunbury School (GA 393, Gates County)

B. Properties Listed on the North Carolina Study List (NCSL)

Properties 12-15, 93, 95-98: Sunbury Historic District (GA 390, Gates County)

Property 104: William Graham Byrum House (GA 90, in expanded Sunbury Historic District)

Property 115: C. C. Edwards House (GA 111, in expanded Sunbury Historic District)

Property 113: Philadelphia Methodist Church (GA 262, in expanded Sunbury Historic District)

C. Properties that are Locally Designated:

Not Applicable (No Certified Local Government in Gates County; Pasquotank County has a CLG for Elizabeth City, but not for the county)

D. Properties Evaluated and Considered Eligible for the National Register:

Properties No. 11-15, 90, 92-119, 123-131, 134-140, 142-145: Sunbury Historic District Expansion (Gates County)

Property No. 48: Mt. Carmel Missionary Baptist Church (Pasquotank County)

Property No. 85: Moses R. White, Jr., House (Pasquotank County)

E. Properties Evaluated and Considered Not Eligible for the National Register:

Property No. 8: Beulah Baptist Church (Gates County)

Property No. 20: Pearce House (Gates County)

Property No. 23: Whitmel Hill House (Gates County)

Property No. 24: Pierce House (Gates County)

Property No. 25: James Hill Farm (Gates County)

Property No. 35: Black Acre Farm (Pasquotank County)

Property No. 40: William J. Spence House (Pasquotank County)

Property No. 42: Johnnie Temple Farm (Pasquotank County)

Property No. 55: Newland United Methodist Church (Pasquotank County)

Property No. 69: Bruce and Hilda Sawyer House (Pasquotank County)

Property No. 70: John Ira Winslow House (Pasquotank County)
Property No. 72: Perry-Harris-Jones Store (Pasquotank County)

F. Properties Determined Not Eligible for the National Register and Not Worthy of Further Evaluation

See Section VIII Appendix (concurrence form included)

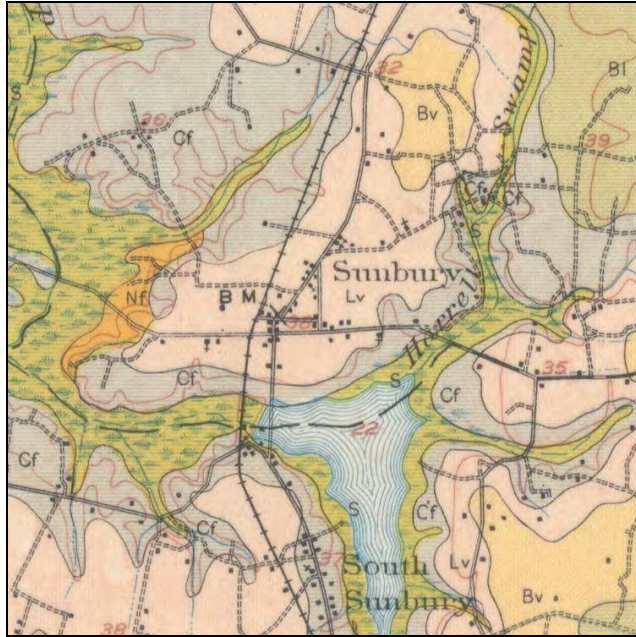


Figure 3: Soil Map of Gates County, detail of Sunbury vicinity (W. Edward Hearn with W. A. Davis, NCDA, and R.E. Devereux, USDA, 1929. Online, East Carolina University, J. Y. Joyner Special Collections, Eastern North Carolina Digital Collections website).

Physical Description of Project Area

R-2579’s project area, northeastern North Carolina’s Albemarle region along US Highway 158, begins just west of Duke Swamp in Gates County. Continuing eastward through the village of Sunbury and the hamlet of Acorn, mostly flat terrain suddenly slopes from forty-five feet to twenty-five feet toward sea level as the ancient Suffolk Scarp shoreline descends to a southwestern flank of the Great Dismal Swamp.¹ As the Great Dismal crosses into Pasquotank County, the project area encompasses drained swampland converted to farmland by the twentieth century, solitary farmsteads, churches, and the small settlements of Tadmore and Jackson’s Corner, before terminating in the crossroads community of Morgan’s Corner at US 158’s junction with US 17.

In Gates County, besides the Great Dismal Swamp’s considerable presence, the project area is comprised of pocosins, creeks, new-growth forests, drained wetlands, and hand-

¹ Phillip L. Tant and John A. Gagnon, *Soil Survey of Gates County, NC* (USDA with NC-DENR, 1996), pp. 2-4.

dug canals, chronicling man's attempt to make this Albemarle backwater arable and profitable. It was not an easy task; eastern Gates County's terrain, apart from a small belt of loamy soil around Sunbury, primarily consists of poorly-drained sands and clays.² Local bodies of water, Raynor, Lassiter, Harrell, and Duke Swamps, were not always navigable, although a Sunbury resident stated that there are remnants of a dugout canoe on his property, a vestige from the pre-contact era.³ This section of the APE has the highest concentration of extant nineteenth-century buildings and farmsteads.

At the Pasquotank County line and to the project's eastern limits, sections of the Great Dismal Swamp, drained by Shepherd Ditch and the Newland Drainage Canal, have been converted to agriculture; terrain is flat with broad expanses of fields and wetlands. The Great Dismal continues south of US 158 at Tadmore, extending into Perquimans County where the swamp's juxtaposition with the Suffolk Scarp is referred to by local residents as "The Desert." Given its standing on the relatively new Pamlico Terrace, once part of the ocean floor, elevation is lower here than in Gates County, with the rural Lynch's Corner community only eighteen feet above sea level. Four miles east, Morgan's Corner is only thirteen feet above sea level, an elevation that decreases further at Elizabeth City.⁴ There are no rivers or other large bodies of water in the vicinity. Crops currently raised in both counties include soybeans, corn, peanuts, and cotton, with some truck farming.

² Tant and Gagnon, pp. 2-4, 7-8.

³ Cecil Bagley, Sunbury, NC. Conversation with Penne Sandbeck, 11 May 2009. According to the survey map, an Arcadis consultant mapped the canoe location in 2007.

⁴ A. E. Shearin, J. P. Covington, and J. H. Vaden, *Soil Survey of Pasquotank County, NC* (USDA with NC-DENR, 1957), pp. 53-54 and inset map pages 1-11; Mrs. Kay Weeks, Morgan's Corner, NC, telephone conversation with Penne Sandbeck, 14 August 2009; Mr. and Mrs. Moses R. White, III, Morgan's Corner, NC, conversation with Penne Sandbeck, 21 August 2009.

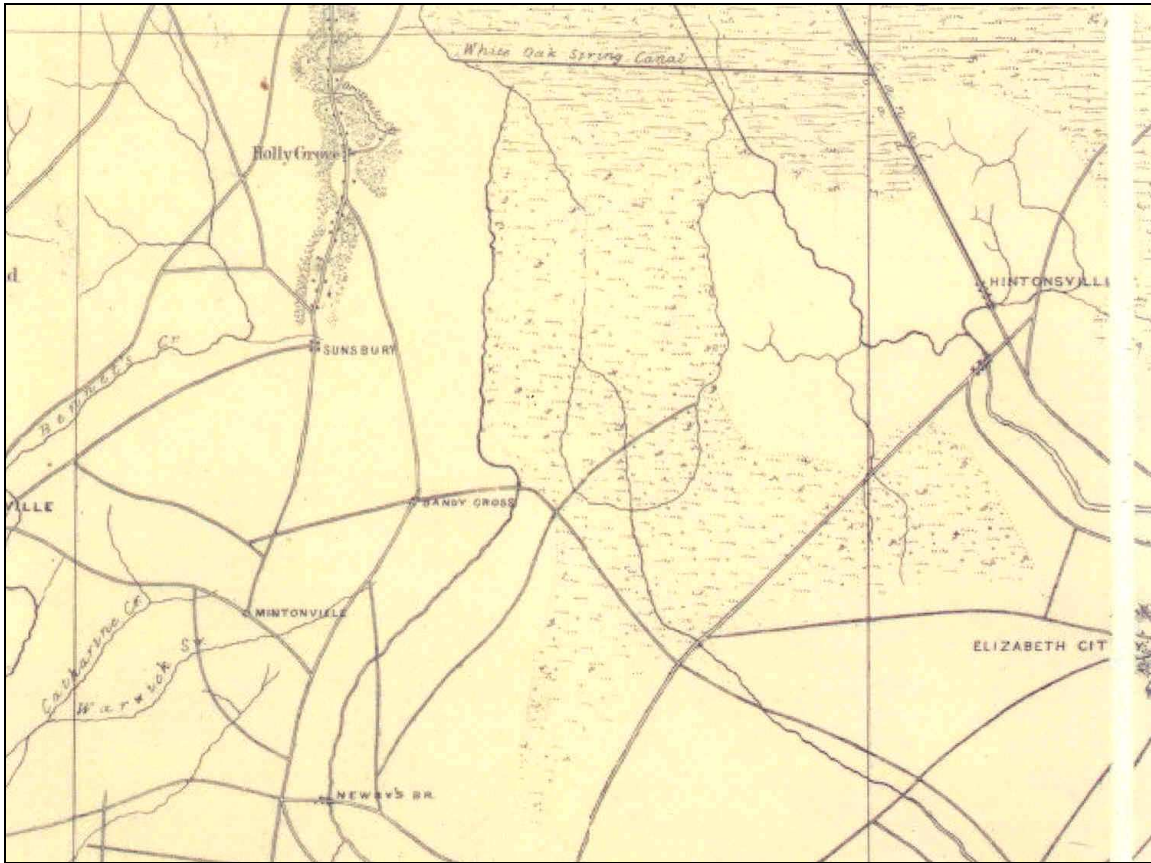


Figure 4: 1862 U. S. Coast Survey Map (A. D. Bache, Supt.), detail showing Sunbury and Morgan's Corner ("Hintonville"). North Carolina Collection, Wilson Library, the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

Historic Context of Project Area

Introduction

According to several sources, European settlement in this Albemarle backwater took place as early as the mid-seventeenth century, but numbers were sparse for the first hundred years. Pasquotank County was, with sections of present-day Camden County, a precinct of old Albemarle County by 1672, but not individually established until 1739.⁵ As for Gates County, bounded by the Chowan River to the west and south and the Great Dismal Swamp to the east, settlement is harder to document, but general consensus is that

⁵ Bill Sharpe, *A New Geography of North Carolina*, Vol. 4 (Raleigh, NC: Sharpe Publishing Company, 1965), p. 1880; also, Sharpe, vol. 1 (1954), p. 359. Also, Isaac Harrell, in his *History of Gates County to 1860* (Trinity College Historical Society Papers, 1916), p. 59, states that area settlement began in 1660.

most of the early inhabitants of this eastern part of the county presumably drifted south from Nansemond County, Virginia along a path extending south of Suffolk, roughly corresponding to current NC Highway 32.⁶ This latter county was officially established in 1779 and named in honor of General Horatio Gates, the American victor at the battle of Saratoga two years before. In the eastern section of Gates, Constant's Chapel, a small church established by the Anglican Church's Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in the 1730s, stood a mile south of what would become Sunbury, on James Costen's land at a tributary of Bennett's Creek; Francis Asbury, toiling for the fledgling Methodist Church, recalled a January 1791 visit there "with the poor Africans."⁷

For most of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, this part of eastern Gates and northwestern Pasquotank counties was hampered by lack of transportation and efficient soil drainage, although both county boundaries overlapped the regional "cash cow"—the vast cypress, juniper, and Atlantic white cedar forests within the Great Dismal Swamp—and this source of revenue's accessibility for shipping was expedited by the inception of the Dismal Swamp Canal in 1790. Local roads built by the turn of the nineteenth century attempted to aid transport, notably a local turnpike extending from Perquimans County, crossing a small stretch of the Great Dismal Swamp, and joining a set of roads in Pasquotank County that led, respectively, to the Canal (completed circa 1805) and to Norfolk.⁸ But inhabitants west of Pasquotank realized little, if any, benefit, from the canal; as noted by Gates County native and historian Isaac Harrell, "It was impossible for them to get their products in this waterway that would carry them down to Norfolk to market."⁹ Corapeake, located fifteen miles north-northeast, had better access to the Dismal Swamp Canal. Travel between these two adjacent county areas was roundabout and difficult at best until 1925 when a highway was built through the Dismal Swamp connecting Sunbury to the hamlet of Morgan's Corner and, indirectly, to the commerce of Elizabeth City. With the new "Dismal Swamp Highway" and road improvements to the west, this back corner of the Albemarle gradually became less reliant upon Suffolk.

⁶ Sharpe, vol. 4, p. 1877; Thomas R. Butchko, *Forgotten Gates* (Gates County Historical Society, 1991), pp. 5, 8.

⁷ Sharpe, vol. 4, p. 1888.

⁸ Thomas R. Butchko, National Register Nomination, "Historic and Architectural Resources of Elizabeth City, NC" (unpublished manuscript ca. 1993, Survey and Planning Archives, NC-HPO, Raleigh, NC), pp. E-2, E-3; Butchko, *Pasquotank*, p. 13; Price-Strother Map, 1810 (North Carolina Map Collection, North Carolina Collection, Wilson Library, the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill) and William A. Griffin, *Ante-Bellum Elizabeth City: The History of A Canal Town* (Elizabeth City: Private Printing, 1970), pp. 30-31. The latter cites Benjamin Jones, one of Elizabeth City's first commissioners, as building this turnpike circa 1791, the year after the Dismal Swamp Canal was completed.

⁹ Isaac Harrell, *History of Gates County*, p. 100.

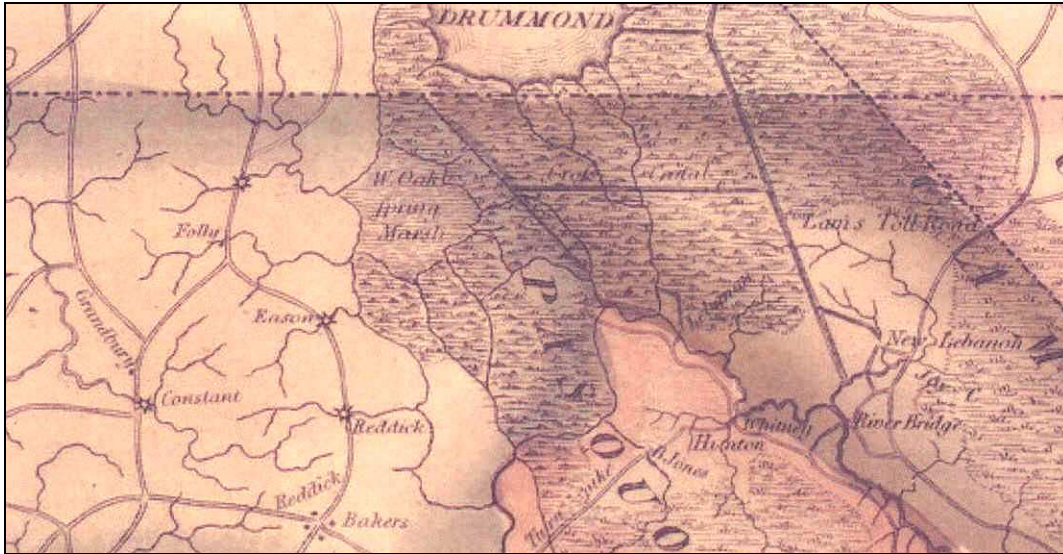


Figure 5: 1810 Price-Strother Map, detail of R-2579 project area (Map Collection, North Carolina Collection, UNC-Chapel Hill).

Sunbury

Sunbury’s first known appearance in historical records was in *The Edenton Gazette*’s October 20, 1800 issue: an announcement of a public auction of “Sunbury,” Josiah Granberry’s 230-acre estate in Gates County. Granberry had been in the area for thirty to forty years prior, as there is 1770s documentation of travelers en route to Suffolk and Edenton finding shelter at his home.¹⁰ What happened to Granberry’s “good dwelling house, kitchen, smokehouse, barns, and other convenient out houses” or the “store, counting-house, and two good ware-houses” is not known. The 1810 Price-Strother Map shows “Constant,” the site of Constant’s Chapel by Raynor Swamp, and “Grandbury,” to the north, both roughly alongside future NC Highway 32 [Figure 5]; “Grandbury” is located directly at the present village of Sunbury, whose name appears on site in state maps by the 1830s.

Given that the only direct route to trade was the north-south route to Suffolk and Edenton, Sunbury and other eastern Gates County villages like Holley Grove and Mintonsville explored the possibility of a canal linking their wares to the Dismal Swamp Canal and Tidewater markets. The General Assembly passed an incorporation act for the “Lake Drummond and Orapeake Canal Company” in 1829, allotting \$50,000 capital and a forty-year charter; the canal, which was to be sixteen feet wide and five feet deep, was to run south-southwest from Lake Drummond to Orapeake Swamp at present-day Corapeake. While there was considerable enthusiasm for the company in eastern Gates,

¹⁰ Harrell, pp. 62-63.

other parts of the county closer to the Chowan River and its ease of transport were resistant to backing the project.¹¹ In the end, a group of Holley Grove planters took matters into their own hands, cutting a twelve-foot-wide ditch from Hamburg to the Washington Ditch around 1850. This was of no direct benefit to the farmers and small merchants of Sunbury.¹²

In spite of its isolated situation between swamps and wetlands, Sunbury continued to grow. James Costen built a tavern at the south end of the village in the early nineteenth century to accommodate travelers; part of the tavern is now the rear ell of the Costen-Harrell-Rountree House just south of US 158 [**Property 12**].¹³ According to Gates County historian Isaac Harrell, the Methodists had a chapel at Sunbury as early as 1815, but county churches were not cited in Methodist conference minutes until 1821. Furthermore, the Sunbury church, Philadelphia Methodist Church, was associated with the Virginia District, not North Carolina, for much of the nineteenth century.¹⁴ There was also Damascus Christian Church, an offshoot of the early Disciples of Christ church in Cypress Chapel, just over the Virginia line. This antebellum church drew members from Philadelphia Methodist Church, creating some division in Sunbury's small community for a time.¹⁵ Constant's Chapel, the Anglican mission disbanded at the end of the eighteenth century, would re-emerge first as Lassiter's Chapel in the 1860s and later as St. Peter's Episcopal Church around 1885, both of these south of the town's center. Other than St. Paul's Baptist Church, organized by freedmen after the Civil War, no Baptist congregations were in Sunbury until Beulah Baptist Church (est. 1895) relocated from nearby Zion in 1928.¹⁶

Sunbury's early draw as a community was its 1832 academy, initially coeducational, but solely for girls by 1839.¹⁷ A separate school for boys was created at the time of the split, and Martin Kellogg, a native of Connecticut and graduate of Yale University, was tapped to become its headmaster; the two-story frame building, east of town on St. Paul's Road, stood until 1989. The girls' school, said to be on George Costen's property, offered boarding facilities and music instruction. Both schools were run by the same citizens who had established the 1832 academy—the Gorden, Riddick, Cowper, Hunter, Harrell, and Costen families—continuing to the turn of the twentieth century.¹⁸

By 1867 Sunbury had two stores and two doctors, and in 1872, this number increased to three stores—R. Harrell, J. Cross, and E. Russell—and three physicians.¹⁹ Prominent farmers included John W. Hill, Mills Benton, and Martin Kellogg, with corn and cotton

¹¹ Harrell, pp. 100-101.

¹² Harrell, p. 103.

¹³ Butchko, p. 171.

¹⁴ Harrell, pp. 87-89.

¹⁵ Harrell, p. 89.

¹⁶ Harrell, pp. 80-83; Butchko, Gates, pp. 170, 176; Branson 1867, p. 47.

¹⁷ Harrell, pp. 73-74.

¹⁸ Harrell, pp. 73-74; Butchko, Gates, p. 177.

¹⁹ Branson 1867 p. 47; Branson 1872, p. 102.

touted as the county's "current staples."²⁰ Indeed, the 1880s would see cotton becoming a primary crop in the Sunbury area, aided by two cotton gins coming to town, in addition to a small blacksmithing industry.²¹ General stores included M. Benton & Son [the Benton-Hill Store, **Property 95**], J. F. Cross, D. S. Russell, E. Russell, and J. B. Jones & Son. The town, 200 strong in 1897, was the second-largest town in the county.²² O. C. Harrell's two-story emporium, built directly across the street from Mills Benton, still stands today [**Property 96**].²³

The arrival of the Suffolk and Carolina Railway in 1886 west of town, was a major event. Established as the Nansemond Land, Lumber, and Narrow-Gauge Railway Company in 1873, the Suffolk and Carolina primarily transported freight between Edenton and Suffolk and continued to do so for many years after merging with the Norfolk and Southern Railway in 1906. In 1900, freight for this railway, which offered limited passenger service, was mainly lumber and logs, with vegetables from truck farming, peanuts, grain, and cotton to a lesser percent.²⁴ Still, the railway was a boon for not only Sunbury's townspeople but also for the farms between Sunbury and Acorn, a small settlement at the edge of the Great Dismal Swamp. Longtime local enterprises to emerge during this period of quiet prosperity were the Farmers Bank of Sunbury and Kellogg's Insurance Agency, founded by the grandson of Martin Kellogg, schoolmaster and farmer. Sunbury even had an automobile dealership by 1921, J. M. Byrum and Brother, which remained in business into the 1990s as Stewart Ford, Inc.²⁵

Buildings reflected the town's growth and success. In 1908, Episcopalian congregants decided the church should be in town, and the first St. Peter's, a front-gable Carpenter Gothic chapel, was built in 1911.²⁶ Philadelphia United Methodist Church's larger frame Gothic edifice, employing the then-innovative "Akron Plan," was built the same year.²⁷ An imposing brick Neoclassical Revival-style consolidated school, built in 1923, replaced the 1908 weatherboarded public school, with a handsome Colonial Revival-style teacherage.²⁸ Residences in the Craftsman and Colonial Revival styles were appearing in town. However, a 1916 perusal of advertisements in Gates County's *Messenger* clearly shows that Sunbury citizens continued to look to Suffolk for their essential goods.

²⁰ Branson, 1872 p. 102.

²¹ Branson 1884, p. 324.

²² Branson 1897, p. 289.

²³ Branson 1897, p. 289; Butchko, Gates, p. 174.

²⁴ Sharpe, vol. 4 (1965), p. 1882; State of Virginia, Annual Report of the Railroad Commissioner (Richmond: J. H. O'Bannon, Supt. Of Public Printing, 1900), pp. 155, 167, 169.

²⁵ *The Independent* (Elizabeth City, NC), 17 September 1925, p. 23; *The Messenger* (Gatesville, NC), 2 October 1916, p. 1; Butchko, Gates, p. 171.

²⁶ Butchko, Gates, p. 177; Mamre Wilson, Church Historian for Diocese of East Carolina, written communication to Penne Smith Sandbeck, May 2009.

²⁷ Butchko, Gates, p. 175.

²⁸ *The Independent*, 17 September 1925; Michelle Michael, National Register Nomination for Sunbury High School (NC-HPO Survey and Planning Branch Archives, 2009), p. 8-8.



Figure 6: Price-Strother 1810 Map, detail of future Morgan's Corner vicinity ("Hinton"), Pasquotank County. North Carolina Map Collection, Wilson Library, the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

Hintonville: the early village of Morgan's Corner

On the Great Dismal Swamp's west border, "Hinton," prominently displayed on the 1810 Price-Strother Map near the local Perquimans-Pasquotank turnpike's junction, was the site of William Smith Hinton's plantation. Hinton was born in New York City in 1772, the son of a Chowan Precinct native and his wife, Phoebe Smith of Long Island. After christening their son at Trinity Church, now in the heart of New York's Wall Street, the Hintons were back in North Carolina by June 1776, when the elder William Hinton became a vestryman of Edenton's St. Paul's Church and signed the church's own "Declaration of Independence"; this document provided support to North Carolina's Continental Congress members, who had drafted the Halifax Resolves in April 1776.²⁹ The younger Hinton married Mary ("Polly") Richardson in 1797, and, after serving a short term in North Carolina's House of Commons (1798-1801), settled with his wife's family, north of Elizabeth City "one mile from River Bridge."³⁰ The newlyweds lived with the Richardsons for at least one year, during which time their oldest daughter, Eliza Elsworth, was born, but by 1799, Hinton had bought a farmstead "formerly belonging to Rachael McDonald" a half-mile away from his in-laws, which he named "Little

²⁹ North Carolina Office of Archives and History, State Library Collection, Genealogy, "Hinton Family Records" ; also D. Appleton & Co., *Appleton's Journal of Literature, Science, and Art*, Vol. 12 (No. 276-201, July-December 1874), pp. 278-79. The *Appleton's* article reprints St. Paul's Church "Declaration of Independence," that, according to correspondent "A. A. B.," is in folio 274 of the church's final vestry book.

³⁰ Hinton, p. 4.

Windsor.”³¹ In 1802, with the announcement of another child’s birth, the Hintons wrote in the family bible that Lewis Richardson Hinton had been born at “Popular [sic.] Grove two miles from River Bridge.” As William S. and Polly Hinton’s remaining twelve children (ten of whom lived to adulthood) were born at Popular Grove and the last was born in 1822, it seems reasonable to assume this to be the seat of Hinton’s estate where the impressive, temple-front residence was built in 1826, likely replacing an earlier house.³²

At least three of Hinton’s surviving sons stayed in the immediate area after his 1827 death, which probably led to the vicinity becoming known as “Hintonsville” by the mid-1850s. In 1860, William S. Hinton, Jr., 60 years old, is listed as an unmarried farmer with considerable real and personal estate holdings; Edgar Latimer Hinton, 55 years old, is also a farmer but with a wife and family, as was the youngest sibling, George Washington Hinton (b. 1822), whose firstborn was three years old. John Mott Hinton (1820-1880), the son who inherited the family home in 1837 and sold it in 1849, was married with children, living in Elizabeth City and working as a commissions merchant; having built a dwelling in Hintonsville near the family homeplace, J. M. Hinton apparently decided the farming life was not for him, and sold the house in 1854.³³

From the little documentation existing, it is not evident that Hintonsville was ever much more than a small country village, a convenient middle ground and stopping point for local planters and travelers. There is no record of anything being on site other than a post office, which may have operated as a store as well, and possibly a turnpike gate.³⁴ But the post office apparently did not survive the Civil War, although the name carried on in maps for some years.³⁵ By 1940, whether by the Morgan family’s association with the former Hinton home or because of Herbert Morgan’s successful early twentieth-century country store, this area was referred to as Morgan’s Corner, and the former Hintonsville Township became a part of Newland Township.

At the eve of the Civil War, sizable numbers of free African Americans were living in this northwestern corner of Pasquotank County, alongside the Hintons. Architectural historian Thomas Butchko, who authored both Pasquotank County’s survey publication and Elizabeth City’s National Register nomination, posits:

³¹ Hinton, p. 5.

³² Hinton, pp. 3-5.

³³ US Federal Census, 1860 Population Schedule for Hintonsville P. O. Township, Pasquotank County; Butchko, *Pasquotank*, p. 61.

³⁴ US Federal Census, 1860 Population Schedule for Hintonsville P. O. Township, Pasquotank County; the census cited lists, in close proximity to the Hintons, Eliza Deal, a white 35 year-old woman, listed as “toal gatekeeper” and the head of a family of six. There is also William G. Sawyer, a 26 year-old toll keeper, who was also white.

³⁵ There are no listings for a Hintonsville Post Office in *Branson’s North Carolina Business Directory*, 1867-1897, nor is the name picked up in the *North Carolina Year Book* (1902-1916). Judging from the 1862 map [Figure 6], it would appear that Hintonsville was oriented north-south near future US 17, rather than the later Morgan’s Corner’s east-west orientation along US 158.

For reasons not understood, Pasquotank County had a disproportionate number of free blacks from 1810 until 1860. In 1810 the 550 free blacks in the county comprised nineteen percent of the total black population and seven percent of the total population of the county; both percentages were more than three times the state average. The number and percentage of free blacks in the county increased dramatically throughout the antebellum period. The 1,507 free blacks in 1860 constituted thirty-four percent of the black population and seventeen percent of the total population, percentages four to five times less than those in Pasquotank County....Why Pasquotank had such a high percentage of free blacks has yet to be determined.³⁶

One theory for the high number of free blacks in Pasquotank County is the influence of the Society of Friends (Quakers), who established an early foothold in the region and, although losing political influence after Cary's Rebellion and the subsequent Tuscarora War, remained there until the mid-nineteenth century. Quakers traditionally eschewed slavery, and most in the Albemarle did not "own" any African Americans.³⁷ However, Jack Temple Kirby's study of lower Tidewater Virginia and North Carolina's Albemarle region cites a William Byrd reference to "mulattoes" at the edge of the Great Dismal Swamp, a more likely rationale for Pasquotank County's free black population:

The group 'call'd themselves free,' [wrote Byrd], 'tho' by the Shyness of the Master of the House, who took care to keep least in Sight, their Freedom seem'd a little Doubtful.' Byrd understood that swamp country was refuge to the oppressed but that the refuge contained its own, more subtle, oppression for such families: 'many Slaves Shelter themselves in this Obscure Part of the World, nor will any of their righteous [i.e., free white] Neighbours discover [i.e., betray] them. On the Contrary, they find their Account in Settling such Fugitives on some out-of-the-way-corner of their Land, to raise Stocks for a mean and inconsiderate Share, well knowing their Condition makes it necessary for them to Submit to any Terms.'³⁸

Byrd's assertion that these free blacks lived as serfs to the local yeoman farmers might lend some credence to antebellum Pasquotank County's demographic framework. Thomas Butchko's analysis of Pasquotank County's 1860 population census concedes "the vast majority of the county's free blacks remained on the farm, where the men were employed almost exclusively as farm hands and the few women were washerwomen."³⁹ Some of Hintonville Township's African Americans, living in close proximity to Hinton and other white landowners, were clearly farm hands and former laborers; William S. Hinton, Jr.'s neighbor was thirty-two year-old Bartlet Griffin, described as a "Farm-hand," and there was also Lewis Rountree, an eighty-year-old black neighbor who had no occupation listed. But there were also independent African American farmers in the immediate vicinity of Hintonville such as Courtney Brothers, Wilson Griffin, Mary

³⁶ Butchko, Elizabeth City National Register Nomination, p. E-12.

³⁷ Butchko, *Pasquotank*, pp. 5-6, 14-15.

³⁸ Jack Temple Kirby, *Poquosin: A Study of Rural Landscape and Society* (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press), p. 19, op. cit. *William Byrd's Histories of the Dividing Line Betwixt Virginia and North Carolina*, originally published 1728; introduction and notes by William K. Boyd, new introduction by Percy G. Adams (New York: Dover Publications, 1967), p. 54.

³⁹ Butchko, Elizabeth City National Register Nomination, p. E-12.

Edge, Lovina Roach, Isaac Griffin, Ellis Mitchell, William Boggs, and Isaac Moor. Eighty-five year-old Moses Trueblood, also a free black farmer, was still farming and had \$400.00 of real estate holdings.⁴⁰ Their descendants live in Morgan's Corner, clustered along Brothers Road off US 158, and at the intersection of US 158 and Firetower Road known as Jackson's Corner.

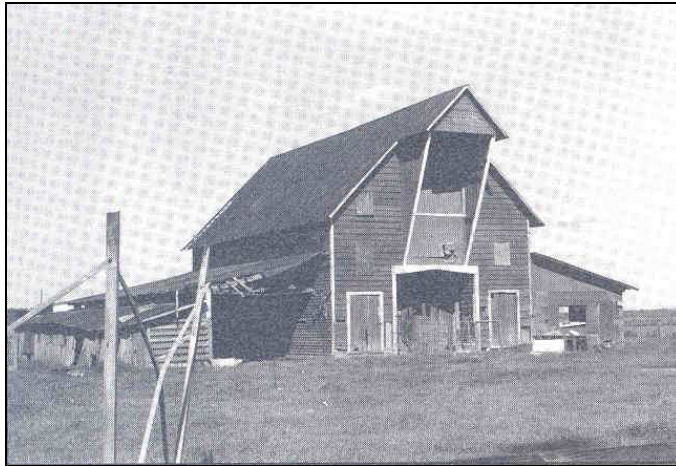


Figure 7: Transverse-frame barn with hay hood, Black Acre Farm, Newland Township, Pasquotank County (Thomas Butchko, ca. 1985, NC-HPO Survey and Planning Files).

Smaller nineteenth-century farmsteads existed near Hintonville, in the shadow of the Dismal Swamp, one being the two-story, frame side-gable dwelling constructed for William J. Spence and his wife Rhoda before 1860. Spence's real estate holdings came to \$7,046 in 1860; with a horse, a mule, and two oxen to work his 145-acre fields, where he raised primarily wheat and corn, Spence's data suggests a comfortable agrarian existence.⁴¹ The post-Civil War resurgence of cotton brought other cash crops to the region besides corn, but lumber and shingles, aided by bustling Elizabeth City manufactories such as D. S. Kramer and Sons, remained paramount in this rural area.⁴² Still, the turn of the twentieth century saw a distinctive rural building type emerge in Pasquotank County's Newland Township, that of the large transverse-frame barn with projecting, and comparatively diminutive (although prominent) triangular hay hoods [Figure 7]; these are seen in Providence Township as well, both townships north of

⁴⁰ US Federal Census, 1860 Population Schedule for Hintonville P. O. Township; Bland Simpson, *The Great Dismal* (University of North Carolina Press, 1998 edition), pp. 173-174 . Legendary jazz drummer Max Roach (1926-2007) is a descendant of Hintonville's Roach family, who subsisted as farmers, and laborers to the local shingle and lumber companies.

⁴¹ US Federal Census, 1860 Agricultural Schedule for Pasquotank County.

⁴² Butchko, Pasquotank, pp. 33-35. Butchko cites the Elizabeth City Cotton Mills' 1895 founding as a turning point in the county's cotton industry, with 4,004 acres planted in cotton in 1880, versus 10, 217 acres in 1925. Perusal of the 1880 Agricultural Schedule for Newland Township (US Federal Census, Pasquotank County) shows sheep and wheat production in decline, corn remaining steady, and an approximate average of 1-2 bales of cotton produced on each township farm.

Elizabeth City. One theory for the shift from “English” barns, with side-gable entrances, to these barns with animal pens on either side of a through-passage, end-gable orientation, was the enforcement of state stock laws at the turn of the twentieth century. The stock law was hard for smaller farmers, who relied upon fields and swamps to shelter their swine and cattle, but it encouraged farmers with more means to house and selectively breed their livestock.⁴³ These particular barns were a prominent feature in Newland Township into the 1990s.

This remote section of Pasquotank County remained rural with few places of business until after 1925. The cinder-surfaced Elizabeth City-Norfolk road, east of old Hintonville, was straightened and replaced with a paved brick road by 1922; to the west, the old turnpike through the Desert remained another local thoroughfare until the coming of the “Acorn Hill Road” (present-day US 158) in 1925. Community hubs tended to the traditional, such as churches and country stores. Newland United Methodist Church built a new sanctuary near the old village in 1916; the other major community churches, Mount Carmel Missionary Baptist Church and Ramoth Gilead Baptist Church, were, respectively, sited to the west and northwest. The Perry-Harris-Jones Store [Figure], said to have been constructed between 1910 and 1920, is the oldest extant store of the small early-to-mid twentieth-century businesses of what had once been Hintonville but was known by 1925 as Morgan’s Corner.

⁴³ Butchko, Pasquotank, pp. 41, 43.



Figure 8: *The Independent* (Elizabeth City, NC), September 11, 1925: Special Edition celebrating the opening of the "Acorn Hill Road" between Sunbury and Morgan's Corner. Photographer D. Victor Meekins.

Closing the Gap: "Dismal Swamp Road" connects Sunbury and Morgan's Corner, 1925-1959

On September 17, 1925, the town of Elizabeth City held a daylong celebration for the opening of Acorn Hill Road, the new connection of Sunbury and Gates County to Pasquotank County through the "hitherto impassable" Great Dismal Swamp. The Honorable John H. Small, northeastern North Carolina's congressman who had played a hand in the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal along with other regional transportation and commercial ventures, was present. Over 6,000 people attended the festivities—1,000 more than expected—but the 7,500 pounds of barbecued pork, aided by 6,000 sandwiches, "6,000 bottles of pop," and 400 pounds of pickles managed to feed the multitudes.⁴⁴ Live music, baseball games, speeches by Small and other dignitaries, plus "moving pictures" that evening were for Gates, Pasquotank, and other Greater Albemarle citizens who saw the new road as essential for regional and commercial interests.⁴⁵

This "triumph" had its beginnings in the greater sweep of statewide transportation improvements and legislation launching what is now known as North Carolina's early twentieth-century "Good Roads" era. In 1916, Congress passed the Federal-Aid Road Act, allotting seventy-five million dollars for national public road improvement, particularly in rural areas, over a five-year period.⁴⁶ This legislation, renewed in 1921 with increased funding, gave North Carolina's fledgling State Highway Commission (SHC) and the NC Good Roads Association, a civic group, much-needed wind in their

⁴⁴ *The Independent*, 18 September 1925, p. 1. The article also mentioned 1,000 pounds of potato chips being on hand.

⁴⁵ *The Independent*, 11 September 1925 (Special Edition), p. 11.

⁴⁶ Walter Turner, *Paving Tobacco Road* (Raleigh: NC-DCR with NC Transportation Museum Foundation, 2003), p. 4.

sails, as both groups had worked hard to persuade the legislators to provide the SHC with substantial annual funding, resulting in the SHC receiving a ten-thousand-dollar annual appropriation in 1915.⁴⁷ Frank Page's tenure with the SHC, beginning in 1919, further aided road construction in North Carolina; Page worked closely with state counties to develop transportation projects, secured road-building equipment, and channeled growing vehicle registration fees into SHC funds.⁴⁸ But it was the State Highway Act of 1921 that pulled statewide transportation efforts into front and center; under this legislation, a gasoline tax of one cent per gallon was instituted, automobile registration fees increased, and fifty million dollars worth of bonds were issued for building "hard surface and other dependable roads connecting by the most practical routes the various county seats and other principal towns of every county."⁴⁹ The State of North Carolina, by this bill, also assumed "ownership and responsibility for maintaining a total of 5,500 miles of formerly county roads."⁵⁰

Within the years between 1921 and 1925, major transportation changes came to Gates County, beginning to the west where the SHC proposed spanning the Chowan River at Winton in Hertford County. In addition to the bridge, the SHC authorized a series of roads—Projects 131, 132, and 133—aimed toward diverting the county's crops and produce into North Carolina rather than its traditional Virginia markets.⁵¹ The last project of these projected roads, No. 133, was a proposal for "the construction of a road from Sunbury across the Dismal Swamp to connect with the brick road which runs west ten miles from Elizabeth City."⁵² This proposal, apparently in the works since at least 1922, is credited to have originated with Elizabeth City attorney and businessman Walter L. Cohoon (1875-1938). His frequent nemesis, Elizabeth City newspaperman and essayist W. O. Saunders, credited Cohoon's role in the Acorn Hill Road where local officials did not:

Walter L. Cohoon is the father of good roads in Northeastern North Carolina. I don't think anyone can successfully dispute that fact. It was Walter Cohoon who first visualized the great State Highway connecting Pasquotank and the County of Gates. He not only foresaw what others could not or would not see, but had the courage and audacity to propose what many considered an impossible engineering feat, the linking of the two counties by a short highway through an almost impenetrable morass.⁵³

⁴⁷ Turner, p. 2.

⁴⁸ Turner, pp. 7, 13. Turner notes that statewide auto registration had jumped from 3,220 vehicles in 1910 to 127,000 in 1920.

⁴⁹ Turner, pp. 12-13.

⁵⁰ Ibid.

⁵¹ *Albemarle Observer* (Roanoke-Chowan Times article reprint), 10 August 1923 (NCC, Wilson Library, UNC-Ch, page not given).

⁵² Ibid.

⁵³ Butchko, Pasquotank, p. 223; *The Independent*, 18 September 1925, p. 1.

Constructing this two-lane, fifteen-mile road was most arduous through the middle third of the project comprising the stretch of the Great Dismal Swamp. From just below Acorn Hill, at the junction of the swamp and the Suffolk Scarp, the remainder of the road east was entirely on embankment and, in 1923, “the wildest and densest jungle of gigantic gum and white cedar trees, towering nearly a hundred feet in height” stood between the road workers and their goal.⁵⁴ Trees were blasted from their foundations by dynamite, then hauled away while “muck” dug from the twenty-four-foot-wide drainage ditch north of the road bed was used to create a three-foot-high embankment, with additional height and surfacing offered from clay dug from a borrow pit near Acorn Hill.⁵⁵ In the end, the road cost \$200,000 more than anticipated, but the objective of creating a thoroughfare connecting Gates County and Sunbury to greater Elizabeth City and points east and northeast had been met. As one mode of transport advanced, another ended; in 1925, the Federal government acquired the Dismal Swamp Canal, which had been in commercial decline for some years.⁵⁶ And with automobiles becoming greater in number plus better roads to accommodate them, regional railroad and waterborne commerce increasingly took a back seat.⁵⁷

After the new road was opened, new businesses established at Morgan’s Corner included a branch of the Farmer’s Bank of Sunbury, which later merged with First Citizens Bank.⁵⁸ The rock-faced concrete block gas station at the south terminus of Morgan’s Corner Road was built between the late 1920s and early 1930s. Morgan’s Store, cater-cornered on the northwest corner of Morgan’s Corner Road and the Sunbury-Acorn Hill Road from the gas station, was built some ten years later. By the early 1950s Linwood and Lanier Jones, who had taken over the frame country store from the Harris family, moved their family grocery to this new hub of commerce, taking the butcher block with them.⁵⁹ The Ruritans built a community building at Morgan’s Corner’s west end in the early 1960s, but little new construction took place after that.

Morgan’s Corner has remained predominantly rural. Its main industry throughout most of the twentieth century was lumbering, particularly when the M. R. White Lumber Company was active between 1933 and 1967. A small-time operation by comparison to Elizabeth City’s more established lumber companies, White used tram lines, a traditional practice of later nineteenth-century lumbermen, to haul timber from the swamp forests to his sawmill west of Morgan’s Corner.⁶⁰ White’s operations mainly ran out of his former

⁵⁴ *The Independent*, 11 September 1925, p. 15.

⁵⁵ *Ibid.* The article cited that “56,000 cubic yards of sand clay” was brought from the Acorn Hill site.

⁵⁶ Butchko, Elizabeth City NRHD nomination, p. E-29.

⁵⁷ *Ibid.*

⁵⁸ Mr. and Mrs. Moses R. White, III, Morgan’s Corner, NC, conversation with Penne Sandbeck 21 August 2009. Also, John Hill, Sunbury, NC, faxed communication to Penne Sandbeck, 14 September 2009.

⁵⁹ Mrs. Kay Weeks, Morgan’s Corner, NC, 14 August 2009 telephone conversation with Penne Sandbeck.

⁶⁰ Bland Simpson, *The Great Dismal*, pp. 36-39; P. C. Stewart, “The Shingle and Lumber Industries in the Great Dismal Swamp,” in *Journal of Forest History*, vol. 25 (April 1981), p. 103; “Logging in the Great Dismal Swamp,” on the Dismal Swamp Canal Welcome Center Website (<http://74.125.93.132/search?q=cache:Ofjj1BbeixoJ:https://www.dismalswampwelcomecenter>). Also, *The*

sawmill near the southeast corner of Mill Pond Road (SR 1354) and US 158, but he apparently had other smaller sawmills near Jackson's Corner and Gates County.⁶¹ With the demise of Mr. White's lumber company, the largest industries remaining in the immediate area are the J. W. Jones Lumber Company to the southeast, and a feed mill located nearby at the heart of Morgan's Corner.

Daily Advance, (Elizabeth City, NC) 26 February 1992, p. 2A; this is Mr. White's obituary, which cites that he sold the business in 1967 but continued a smaller operation until 1987.

⁶¹ Mr. and Mrs. Moses R. White, III, 21 August 2009; Mr. White mentioned that his father had another lumber mill site on US 158 west of Jackson's Corner where his daughter, Kay Weeks, later ran a beauty shop. Also, "Logging in the Great Dismal Swamp" cites White's Gates County mill, but does not give an exact location.

**Properties Evaluated and Considered Eligible
for the National Register of Historic Places**

Hinton-Morgan House (previously listed to the National Register; re-evaluation)

Sunbury High School (previously listed to the National Register; re-evaluation)

Sunbury Historic District Boundary Expansion

Moses R. White, Jr., House

Mount Carmel United Methodist Church

**Properties Evaluated and Considered Not Eligible
for the National Register of Historic Places**

Perry-Harris-Jones Store

Newland United Methodist Church and Whitney Cemetery

Johnnie Temple Farm (NCSL)

William J. Spence House

Black Acre Farm (NCSL)

Bruce and Hilda Sawyer House

John Ira Winslow House

James W. Hill Farm

Benjamin F. Pierce House

Whitmel Hill House

Pearce House

Beulah Baptist Church

Properties in the APE on the National Register of Historic Places

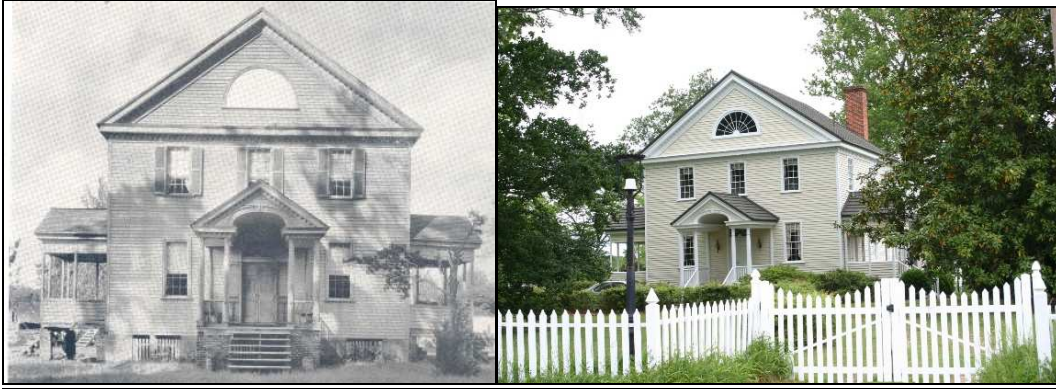


Figure 9a: Hinton-Morgan House, ca. 1932. Photographer, Frances Benjamin Johnson (printed in Thomas Waterman, *The Early Architecture of North Carolina*, p. 47); **Figure 9b:** Hinton-Morgan House, 2009. Photographer, Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT.

Property No. 87:

***Hinton-Morgan House, 1590 Northside Road, Pasquotank County
HPO Survey Site Number PK 1 (NCSL, NR)***

Constructed in 1826 by planter William S. Hinton (1772-1827), the Hinton-Morgan House remains among the state's finest examples of a Federal-period, pediment-front residence with a transverse-hall interior plan. Besides the handsomely corbelled pediment, the house retains its delicately-executed center bay portico, two comparable flanking entrances at each side elevation, an enclosed rear side entrance, and a two-story rear ell. Thomas Waterman, who studied this residence for his 1930s publication of North Carolina architecture, noted the influence of nineteenth-century builder and carpenter Asher Benjamin in details such as the classical treatment of the house's front pediment. He also noted this house following in the footsteps of the "Morris Plan," as taken from British builder Robert Morris' 1760s interpretations of Graeco-Roman design. These aspects were all things that Hinton, a merchant with New York City connections, would have had some understanding of.⁶² Although the house lost two first-floor chimneypieces to Elizabeth City in the 1940s (where they are now situated in a private residence), it retains an exceptional open-newel staircase that is a dramatic focal point of the house's transverse hall.

⁶² Thomas Waterman, *The Early Architecture of North Carolina* (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1941 (1947 reprint)), pp. 36-37; Thomas R. Butchko, property entry for Hinton-Morgan House, ca. 1988 (NC-HPO Survey and Planning Branch, archival files, Raleigh, NC); Margaret E. Hinton Brown, "Hinton Family Records," unpublished manuscript, collection of State Library, NC Office of Archives and History (<http://digitalstatelibnc.contentdm.oclc.org/cgi-bin/getimage.exe?CISOROOT=/p15012coll...>)

Upon William S. Hinton's death, the house passed to his widow Polly, and then, following her own demise in 1837, to younger sons John Mott Hinton (1820-1880) and George W. Hinton.⁶³ John Mott Hinton lived in the house until 1849 when he sold it and 200 accompanying acres to a Daniel Sawyer. The Robert H. Morgan family acquired the house by 1881, and resided there until the 1928 death of Mrs. George M. ("Toddie") Morgan. By the time of Frances Benjamin Johnson's 1932 photograph, the house remained largely intact, but its distinctive pediment lunette window had been enclosed. Happily, during Theodore W. Wood's 1950s tenure, both window and house (then an antiques shop) had been restored. The current owner, who has owned the Hinton-Morgan House since 1975, has further restored the house to its earlier nineteenth-century appearance.

The Hinton-Morgan House was placed on the North Carolina Study List in 1971, and subsequently listed to the National Register the following year. The current owner was contacted in July 2009 regarding access to the property but chose not to respond; therefore, it is not known if the outbuildings on the premises (which are not mentioned in the National Register nomination) are contemporary to the house. The house itself remains in excellent condition and the immediate grounds within the parcel retain mature trees and shrubs. It remains eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for Architecture.⁶⁴

The house's current property acreage is approximately eighteen acres, a larger parcel than when listed to the National Register. Because the house's National Register boundary was given as an acre immediately surrounding the house—but no actual drawn boundaries were submitted with the 1971 nomination—a suggested boundary for the purposes of this project has been inscribed within the current property parcel lines [Figure 9c].

⁶³ Pasquotank County Clerk of Court, Last Will and Testament of William S. Hinton, June 20, 1826, Book N:40-41; Last Will and Testament of Mary ("Polly") Hinton, December 9, 1837, Book N:142.

⁶⁴ In the prepared nomination, written in 1971, there is no explicit verbiage of what criterion the house was eligible under but, as only Architecture was checked off in Areas of Significance, Criterion C for Architecture seems a logical determination.



Figure 9c: Suggested DE Boundary for Hinton-Morgan House, orange-shaded (within blue parcel boundary lines). Source: Pasquotank County GIS.



Figure 10a: Sunbury School, 2009. Photographer, Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT

Property No.116:

Sunbury School, NC 32 North, Sunbury, NC

HPO Survey Site Number GA 318; NCSL, NRHP

The present Sunbury School was constructed in 1937, replacing a substantial 1924 brick complex deemed obsolete and dangerous by the State Director of Schoolhouse Planning, W. F. Credle. This imposing, three-part Colonial Revival-style brick school served the Sunbury community from 1937 until 1997, first as Sunbury High School (1937-1962), then as the town's elementary school. It was placed on the NCSL in 2004, and listed in the NRHP in 2009 under Criterion A for Education. Ancillary buildings included in the nomination's boundary include the school's former 1908 agriculture building [**Property 117**], the 1940 teacherage [**Property 118**], and the 1950s gymnasium adjacent to Philadelphia Methodist Church.

Because two contributing buildings within the complex—the 1908 Agriculture Building and the 1940 teacherage—were apparently sold by Gates County Board of Education after the nomination was written and it is not evident these present owners were notified that their buildings were part of a National Register complex, the presently-recommended boundary is the approximately five-acre tax parcel conscribing the school and gymnasium [**Figure 10b**]. However, the Agriculture Building and teacherage are significant examples of rare extant building types, and are included in the proposed historic district expansion.



Figure 10b: Suggested DE Boundary for Sunbury School (in red). Source: Gates County GIS.

B. Properties Listed on the North Carolina Study List (NCSL)



Figure 11a: Sunbury, NC, Harrell-Rountree Store and former post office, west side NC 32, ca. 1945 (North Carolina Postcard Collection, Wilson Library, UNC-Chapel Hill)

***Properties No. 11-15, 90, 92-119, 123-131, 134-140, 142-145:
Sunbury Historic District (Gates County)
HPO Survey Site Number GA 390, NCSL***

The central commercial district of Sunbury, joined with outlying nineteenth-century farmsteads, was put on the NCSL in 1988 following Thomas Butchko's architectural survey of the county. Because it was NC-HPO's opinion in 1988 that the late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century resources at Sunbury's NC 32 and US 158 crossroads comprised the most concrete and coherent assortment of structures, boundaries were drawn to incorporate the town's remarkable collection of historic commercial buildings, in addition to parts of two late nineteenth-century farmsteads, the Costen-Nixon House (GA 97) and the Jordan-Brooks House (GA 206). Other significant town buildings, nearly all outside of the district, were individually placed on the NCSL; these included the Cross-Nixon House (Property No. 93, GA 101, also in NCSL district), William Graham Byrum House (Property No. 104, GA 90), Philadelphia United Methodist Church (Property No. 113, GA 262), C. C. Edwards House (Property No. 115, GA 111), and the Crump-Hill House (Property No. 135, GA 102). Except for a 1990s convenience store built at the northeast corner of US 158 and NC 32, the district created in 1988 retains its original buildings and structures.

***Properties 11-15, 90-119, 124-131, 134-140, 142-145: Sunbury Historic District
Boundary Expansion***

Since 1988, several residential, ecclesiastical, and commercial buildings passed the fifty-year mark and, aided by intact, original exterior finish and mature landscaping features such as walkways, trees and plantings, have arrived at historical significance sufficient to expand the current NCSL historic district. The proposed Sunbury Historic District boundary expansion incorporates the town's northern portion, mostly comprised of residential properties built between 1910 and 1960, with earlier structures informally laid

out along NC 32 versus resources constructed after 1935 grouped in a more grid-like, developed arrangement; the latter practice is clearly seen with the residential areas along Orchard and Park streets. The expanded district, with its houses, offices, churches, and school, adds another chapter to Sunbury's story, taking it from the earlier district, which depicted its period as an agrarian village, to that of a small, mid-twentieth-century town advantageously positioned between the peanut mills of Suffolk and the industry of Elizabeth City.

Some resources previously evaluated by NC-HPO as potentially eligible for the National Register, are incorporated in this expansion. One property, Sunbury High School, was listed to the National Register in 2009. A smaller section of the proposed district boundary expansion runs along NC 32 south of the NCSL boundary, encompassing a late nineteenth-century cemetery and three dwellings. Counting cultivated fields within the parcels, the pre-existing NCSL district comes to approximately sixty-one acres. The expanded boundary, including approximately forty-four acres of contributing resources and two-and-a-half noncontributing acres, creates an overall proposed district of an estimated 107.5 acres.¹

The Sunbury Historic District, with the suggested boundary expansion, is **eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A for Community Planning and Development, and also for Commerce. *To be eligible under Criterion A the property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American pre-history or history, or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a state, or a nation. Furthermore, the property must have existed at that time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, the property's specific association must be important as well.*² Thus, the Sunbury Historic District's proposed boundary expansion remains eligible under Commerce, with its intact later nineteenth-century and early twentieth-century mercantile complex immediately north of NC 32's junction with US 158. With the additional context of Community Planning and Development, the expanded district boundary exemplifies, Sunbury's transition of developmental patterns and the ascendancy of popular, rather than traditional, buildings styles. Transportation advances and increasing population transformed Sunbury from a nineteenth-century farming village to a regional, mid-twentieth-century hub. Residences rendered in the Craftsman and Colonial Revival styles emerged in town during the early twentieth century, with prominent examples along Virginia Avenue, the future NC 32, and Bank Street. The 1920s and 1930s brought further uniformity in the guise of Craftsman style, one-story bungalow dwellings north of NC 158, along Orchard, Park, and Bank streets. Larger period houses, such as the Mission Revival-influenced American Foursquare built for C. C. Edwards by Edenton's Frank Otto Muth, continued to be built, principally along NC 32 North, which had been officially completed by 1924, ending Virginia Avenue's role as the town's thoroughfare

¹ The Gates County GIS and tax online data are incomplete for some properties in Sunbury, necessitating some "guestimation" with the help of properties with complete data.

² National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15* (Washington, DC: Department of the Interior, 1991), 12.

to the Old Dominion.³ Orchard and Park, apparently platted in the 1920s, were further built out in the 1950s when Frank Rice and other local citizens acquired a number of “demountable” houses from a defunct World War II housing complex in Hampton Roads.⁴ These “little boxes,” bought for \$1,500 each and transported for \$1,000. each, were re-erected in Sunbury as cheap and convenient rental housing, small and easy to maintain.⁵ A few Minimal Traditional and ranch houses, built in the late 1950s, completes the overall metamorphosis of Sunbury from a rural village to a town. The latest property to be implemented in the district is the Sunbury Ruritan Club Mini Park, the 200-foot-long narrow apex of the median between NC 32 and Virginia Avenue; longtime Sunbury resident Antoinette Hill Gregory (1900-1990) donated the small strip to the Ruritans in 1977, with longtime eastern North Carolina congressman, Walter B. Jones, Sr., officiating at the park’s dedication ceremony.⁶

The Sunbury Historic District Expansion is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion B (Person). *For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, i.e., individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context; 2) be normally associated with a person’s productive life, reflecting the time period when he/she achieved significance; and 3) should be compared to other associated properties to identify those that best represent the person’s historic contributions. Furthermore, a property is not eligible if its only justification for significance is that it was owned or used by a person who is or was a member of an identifiable profession, class, or social or ethnic group.*⁷ The Sunbury Historic District Expansion does not illustrate or feature the activities of any particular person notable in national, state, or local contexts.

The Sunbury Historic District Expansion is also **eligible** for the National Register under Criterion C (Design/Construction). Its significant collection of buildings includes good examples of the Queen Anne, Commercial, Beaux Arts, Colonial Revival, Federal Revival, Craftsman Bungalow, Period Cottage, Moderne, Minimal Traditional, and Ranch architectural styles, reflecting Sunbury’s architectural evolution. The district’s period of significance begins in 1870, when the town’s extant farmsteads were built (although sections of earlier buildings remain in town, notably the remnants of James Costen’s former tavern and his first tripartite dwelling, now incorporated into the Costen-Harrell-Rountree House, Property No. 12, GA 154). The district’s period of significance extends to 1960, as the town gradually closed out its forty-year period of municipal residential development.

³ Butchko, Gates, pp. 173-175; NC Roads Annex, “NC 32.”

⁴ Butchko, Gates, pp. 175-176; John Hill correspondence. According to Hill, other people besides Price acquired these postwar housing units for rental purposes. Two north of the historic district were brought from Norfolk’s Broad Creek Village, and two others came from Newport News’ Copeland Park. The others—on Orchard Street and on US 158 across from Beulah Baptist Church—arrived at approximately the same time.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ John Hill correspondence.

⁷ Ibid. p. 15.

Finally under the scope given for this report, which specifically addresses aboveground resources, the Sunbury Historic District Expansion is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D. For properties to be eligible under Criterion D they must first have or have had information contributing to our understanding of human history or prehistory. Second, this information must be considered important.⁸

Boundary Description and Justification

The proposed Sunbury Historic District Expansion incorporates the earlier, smaller NCSL historic district designated by NC-HPO in 1988, with NC 32 its main central thoroughfare or “spine.” The district’s northernmost boundary is the former Sunbury School agricultural building (Property No. 118, PIN 0500648) to the east, and the Costen House at 104 NC 32 on the west side of NC 32 (Property No. 119, PIN 0500123). As it progresses south, the district boundary incorporates dwellings on Orchard Street’s east side above Park Street’s intersection. It extends slightly west to include the Sunbury Volunteer Fire Department (Property 11, PIN 0501491) on US 158, then proceeds southward to its terminus at the James Victor Jordan House (Property No. 92, PIN 0500765) and, on NC 32’s west side, the Cross-Nixon House (Property No. 93, GA 101, PIN 0500399). A short distance south, the small 1870s-1960s cemetery on NC 32’s west side just north of town limits, is proposed as a discontinuous addition to the district (PIN 0500127).

⁸ *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 15.



Inventory of Properties: Sunbury Expanded Historic District



Property 11: Sunbury Volunteer Fire Department, ca. 1950. PIN 0501491.



Property 12: Costen-Harrell-Rountree House (GA 154, in NCSL Sunbury Historic District), NWC US 158 and NC 32. PIN 0501479



Property 13: Costen-Nixon House (GA 97, NCSL Sunbury Historic District), 5 NC 32 South. PIN 0500463.



Property 14: Jordan-Brooks House (GA 206, in NCSL Sunbury Historic District), 6 NC 32 S. PIN 0500198.



Property 15: Cemetery, S side US 158, .2 mile east of NC 32. PIN same as Property 14.



Property 90: Cemetery, west side NC 32 S. PIN 0500127



Property 91: 32 NC 32 S. PIN 0500729



Property 92: James Victor Jordan House, ca. 1899, 28 NC 32 S. PIN 0500765



Property 93: Cross-Nixon House (GA 101, in NCSL Sunbury Historic District), ca. 1885, 25 NC 32 S. PIN 0500394.



Property 94: 7 NC 32 N (in NCSL Sunbury Historic District). PIN 0500419. Note: did not see a Survey file for this property in NC-HPO survey files.



Property 95: Benton-Hill Store, ca. 1880 (GA in NCSL Sunbury Historic District), 11 NC 32 N. PIN 0500163.



Property 96: Harrell-Rountree & Riddick Store (GA 155, in NCSL Sunbury Historic District), 8 NC 32 N. PIN 0501479. **Property 97**, the small white detached front-gable building to the right of the store, is 10 NC 32 N and was a barber shop. PIN same as Property 96, which acquired it as a storage building (source: John Hill).



Property 98: Former Sunbury Post Office, ca. 1940, 12 NC 32 (in NCSL Sunbury Historic District, no individual file seen at NC-HPO). PIN 0500113



Property 99: Former Bagley's Ford Dealership, 23 NC 32 N. PIN 0500196



Property 100: Former Drug Store, 25 NC 32 N. PIN 0500196



Property 101: Former Bank of Sunbury (now First Citizens Bank), 20 NC 32 N. PIN 0500195



Property 102: 30 NC 32 N. PIN 0500501



Property 103: 48 NC 32 N. PIN 0500746



Property 104: William Graham Byrum House (GA 90, NCSL), 52 NC 32 N. PIN 0500109



Property 105: 49 NC 32 N. PIN 0500285



Property 106: 80 NC 32 N. PIN 0500903. Noncontributing resource, ca. 1989.



Property 107: St. Peter's Episcopal Church, 61 NC 32 N. PIN 0500186. Rebuilt 1939, in style and form of original 1908 church on site.



Property 108: St. Peter's Parish House, ca. 1939. PIN 0500642



Property 109: 65 NC 32 N. , ca. 1925-1935. PIN 0500329



Property 110: Bynum-Rountree House, ca. 1900. PIN 0500580



Property 111: Damascus Congregational Christian Church, ca. 1980 (noncontributing due to age, but a nicely-designed building and will eventually be contributing if it's not badly altered)., 84 NC 32 N. PIN 0501386



Property 112: Kellogg-Morgan Insurance Agency, ca. 1957. SE Corner, St. Paul Lane and NC 32 N. PIN 0500444



Property 113: Philadelphia United Methodist Church 85 NC 32 N (GA 262, NCSL), at NE corner of St. Paul Lane and NC 32 N. No PIN listed in GIS.



Property 114. 90 NC 32 N, ca. 1920-1935. PIN 0500018



Property 115: C. C. Edwards House (GA 111, SL), 1933, 94 NC N. PIN 0500182



Property No. 116: Sunbury School, ca. 1937, 94 NC 32 N (GA, 363, NR). PIN 0500645



Property 117: Former Sunbury School Teacherage, ca. 1940, 111 NC 32 N. PIN 0500045



Property No. 118: Former Sunbury School Agricultural Building, 1908. PIN 0500648



Property 119: 104 NC 32 N, ca. 1945-1955. PIN 0500123



Property 124: 55 Orchard Street (Damascus Congregational Christian Church Parsonage), ca. 1950. PIN 0500137



Property 125: 51 Orchard Street, ca. 1945-1960. PIN 0500197



Property 126: 149 Orchard Street, ca. 1930-1945. PIN 500563



Property 127: 47 Orchard Street, ca. 1945-1955. PIN 0500270



Property 128: 45 Orchard Street, ca. 1945. PIN 0500242



Property 129: 43 Orchard Street, ca. 1945. PIN 0500453



Property 130: 40 Orchard Street, ca. 1935-1955. PIN 0500441



Property 131: 39 Orchard Street, ca. 1940-1960. PIN 0500751



Property 134: Ruritan Park, ca. 1977, median strip between Virginia Avenue and NC 32 N at Orchard Street. NC-Age



Property 501167: Crump-Hill House, ca. 1922, 14 Virginia Avenue. 0501167



Property 136: Byrum-Taylor House, ca. 1925. PIN 0500659



Property 137: Copeland-Hill House, Bank Street at Virginia Avenue (no street address). PIN 0500886



Property 138: 6 Park Street, ca. 1945-1960. PIN 0500710



Property 139: 12 Park Street, ca. 1920-1945. PIN 0500052



Property 140: Norfolk and Carolina Telephone Company Building, ca. 1947, expanded 1963. PIN 0500466



Property 142: 9 Bank Street, ca. 1945 (one of several houses throughout Sunbury brought from Hampton Roads' military housing in 1945, this is one in particularly good condition). PIN 0500272



Property 143: 11 Bank Street, ca. 1930-1950, porch altered ca. 1960. PIN 0500507



Property 144: 30 Bank Street, ca. 1915. PIN 0500912



Property 145: 22 Bank Street, ca. 1910. PIN 0500165

C Properties Evaluated for Determination of Eligibility for the National Register

Property No. 85:

Moses R. White, Jr., House,, PK 996



Figure 12: Moses R. White, Jr., House, 1053 US 158, Morgan's Corner, NC. Photographer Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, August 2009.

Location and Description

Moses Rountree White, Jr. (1900-1992)'s 1940 Colonial Revival-style residence, wide landscaped lawn, and outbuildings stand on three acres of land near the intersection of US 158 with US 17. An adjacent forty-three-acre field to the south and a small bungalow at the property's west boundary remain in the family, preserving the setting of White's mid-twentieth-century rural estate. Framing the property and its circular entrance drive are mature crape myrtles, beyond which lies a range of mid-twentieth-century, traditional regional landscaping, much of it planted by Mr. White and his son. Mature magnolias, a small setting of dogwoods, cultivated shrubs, and pecan trees surround the house and lawn; the massive maple tree behind the house reminds one of the past importances of strategic summer shade in the days before air conditioning. A wooden picket fence demarcates the property's domestic and working spaces, as well as forming a partial boundary to the neighboring small bungalow.

When White bought the property in the late 1930s, the weatherboarded small bungalow at the southeast corner of Brothers Lane and US 158 [Figure 19] was already on site and part of the parcel. After building his own house, White used the bungalow for a variety of

lodgers, including relatives.¹ Other structures White built on the property, in addition to his home, were a Craftsman style garage with a washroom/workroom, two shingled sheds for storage and sheep, an arbor gate between the bungalow and the house, and, in the back yard, a shelter that functioned as an open gazebo with room for his children's swingset [Figures 18, 21, 25].² The diminutive log house used by White's daughters and son for a playhouse was brought from another, unknown, location [Figure 24]. According to White's son, Moses R. White, III, the large metal barn at the property's south edge was constructed in the 1970s-1980s.

Described by architectural historian Tom Butchko as "one of the handsomest Colonial Revival-style houses in Pasquotank County," White's one-and-a-half-story dwelling has several well-appointed exterior details, beginning with the center bay's classically-derived entrance with its coved portico and built-in seating. There is also the illusion of a "Dutch Colonial" gambrel roof without the labor, created by wide shed dormers at the house's front and rear elevations. A screen porch and porte-cochere flanking the house, both with a square rail balustrade, establish symmetry. A small rear ell, comparably balustraded, was built in the 1950s for a kitchen and den. Inside, the house follows a conventional twentieth-century plan; rather than a formal entrance hall, the visitor walks directly into an open vestibule directly facing a center dogleg staircase, with the dining room and living room on either side. Walls are plastered, with some replacement sheetrock, and window and door surrounds are simply molded, as are the baseboards. Little has been done to the house, other than maintenance, since Mr. White's passing in 1992; it remains as he would have known it, including nearly all of the original furniture, wall hangings, and floor coverings still in place. The screened porch is in similar good condition, retaining its original metal glider, chaise-longue, and chairs. For the record, this TIP's principal investigator received access into the house from the family, who asked that all images be limited to the exterior and to the outbuildings, so that no photographs of the house's interior are in this report.

¹ Mr. and Mrs. Moses R. White, III, 21 August 2009 conversation.

² White conversation, 21 August 2009.

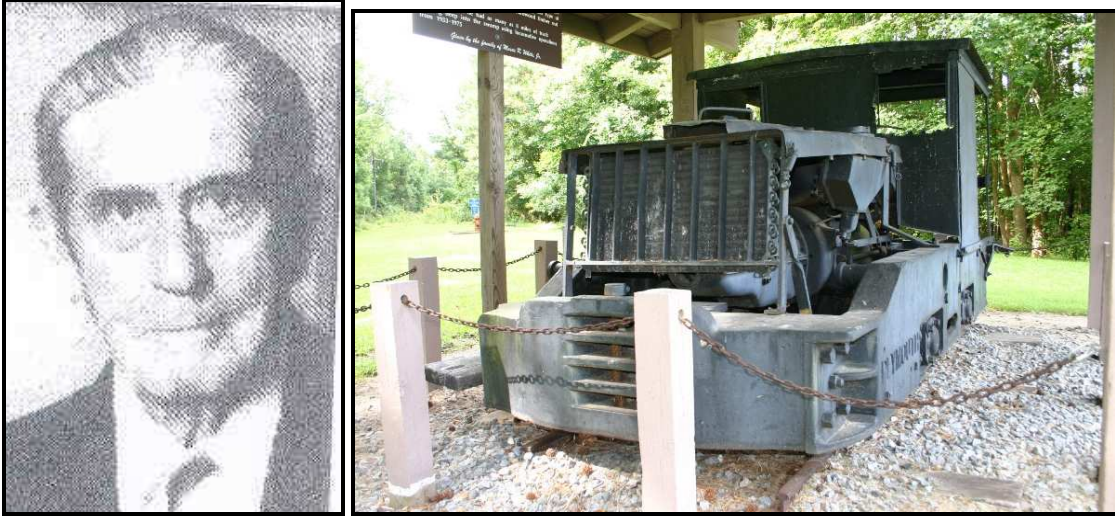


Figure 13a: Moses R. White, Jr., photograph ca. 1980, published in *The Daily Advance* (Elizabeth City, NC), 26 February 1992. **Figure 13b:** “Loki,” the lumber-hauling locomotive used by White in the Great Dismal Swamp, ca. 1940-1980. Photograph Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, August 2009.

Historical Background

History

Throughout most of the twentieth century, Morgan’s Corner’s main industry was lumbering, particularly when the M. R. White Lumber Company was active between 1933 and 1967. A small-time operation by comparison to Elizabeth City’s more established lumber companies, its owner-proprietor Moses White used tram lines, a traditional practice of later nineteenth-century lumbermen, to haul timber from the swamp forests to his sawmill west of Morgan’s Corner.³ White’s company, which employed seventy-five workers, mainly ran out of his sawmill near the southeast corner of Mill Pond Road and US 158, but he apparently also owned one smaller sawmill near Jackson’s Corner (located west of Morgan’s Corner and east of Lynch’s Corner) and another one just over the Gates County line.⁴ After selling his business in 1967, White remained active on a smaller scale for the following twenty years.⁵ His last lumber transaction is said to have taken place on July 14, 1988, less than four years before his death.⁶

³ Bland Simpson, *The Great Dismal*, pp. 36-39; P. C. Stewart, “The Shingle and Lumber Industries in the Great Dismal Swamp,” in *Journal of Forest History*, vol. 25 (April 1981), p. 103; “Logging in the Great Dismal Swamp,” on the Dismal Swamp Canal Welcome Center Website (<http://74.125.93.132/search?q=cache:Ofjj1BbeixoJ:https://www.dismalswampwelcomecenter>). Also, *The Daily Advance*, (Elizabeth City, NC) 26 February 1992, p. 2A; this is Mr. White’s obituary, which cites that he sold the business in 1967 but continued a smaller operation until 1987.

⁴ *The Daily Advance*, 26 February 1992, p. 2A; Mr. and Mrs. Moses R. White, III, 21 August 2009; Mr. White mentioned that his father had another lumber mill site on US 158 west of Jackson’s Corner where his daughter, Kay Weeks, later ran a beauty shop. Also, “Logging in the Great Dismal Swamp” (Dismal Swamp Welcome Center website) cites White’s Gates County mill, but does not give an exact location.

⁵ *The Daily Advance*, 26 February 1992.

⁶ “Logging in the Great Dismal Swamp” webpage.

Bland Simpson's entertainingly informative profile of Mr. White in *The Great Dismal* provides an outline of his early years and career. Born in northern Perquimans County near "The Desert," the sandy pine barren joining the Suffolk Scarp and Dismal Swamp, White's first job was as a mail carrier for the Suffolk and Carolina Railroad at seven years of age. At twenty-two, White became a bookkeeper for Richmond Cedar Works' Dismal Swamp operations, where he quickly moved up to scouting timber locations and managing the company's logging locomotives and machinery.⁷ During this time, White made connections with other lumber companies that proved advantageous, later leading to his first major acquisition in his own business—several hundred acres of juniper forest in the Swamp sold to him by the J. L. Roper Lumber Company:

I don't think [White gave] much for it. He run a railroad back in there and cut it, brought it out and built a mill up there on 158, on the highway there. He made shingles there, too, out of the smaller stuff, and selling these boards, faster than he could cut it.⁸

Over the next fifty years, White used small locomotives and a narrow-gauge railway to haul his lumber from swamp to sawmill; he was one of the last lumber dealers to employ rail as transport but the Camp and Roper lumber mills, along with Elizabeth City's Kramer and Chesson lumberyards, were much larger operations and thus could afford to invest in trucks and larger-scale transport. Nonetheless, locomotives could haul fifteen cars of lumber over eight miles of track in the swamp, a considerable task. "Loki," one of M.R. White Lumber Company's long-term locomotives, is a five-ton Plymouth Locomotive Works engine built before 1943; in that year, it was refashioned for White by the A. L. Guille Machinery Company in Norfolk, VA, to take on the hard work of moving logs. White's heirs donated Loki to the Dismal Swamp Canal Welcome Center in nearby South Mills, NC, where it stands as testimony to the last of the Great Dismal's lumbermen.⁹

Moses R. White, Jr., did much to benefit Morgan's Corner independent of his business concerns. He retained his Perquimans County ties through membership in the Perquimans County Masonic Lodge No. 106, but for most of his life belonged to Pasquotank County's Ramoth Gilead Baptist Church, where he was made an honorary lifetime deacon, and donated land for a new parsonage for the church around 1959.¹⁰ He owned at least two commercial enterprises in Morgan's Corner, one being the Perry-Harris-Jones country store, which he bought from Luke Perry in the 1930s.¹¹ The concrete block dwelling immediately east of the old store was built by White for a handicapped worker whose specialty was filing saws and blades. According to his daughter, White specifically

⁷ Simpson, *The Great Dismal*, p. 36.

⁸ Simpson, *The Great Dismal* [Reggie Gregory interview], pp. 35-36. From information gleaned on the Dismal Swamp Center's website, this acquisition likely took place in the 1930s.

⁹ "Logging in the Great Dismal Swamp" webpage; *The Daily Advance*, 26 February 1992.

¹⁰ *The Daily Advance*, 26 February 1992; Moses R. White, III, 21 August 2009 communication.

¹¹ Mrs. Kay White Weeks, Morgan's Corner, NC. Telephone communication with Penne Sandbeck 14 August 2009; also White conversation, 21 August 2009. According to Mr. White's son, he also owned what is now a mechanics' shop in Morgan's Corner (Property) but was originally a service station.

requested that electrical outlets in the house be positioned low for the occupant's convenience.¹² He donated land for the local Ruritan building in the 1960s and remained an active, interested member of the community into his waning years.¹³

Evaluation

The Moses R. White, Jr., House retains integrity of location, design, setting, and materials to a significantly high degree. The house stands on its original location and retains its original form, interior plan, and exterior decoration. Integrity of setting is especially remarkable as White's cultivation of the property, beginning with the 1930s site acquisition, has resulted in a mature example of mid-twentieth-century, middle-class, Colonial Revival style popular horticulture. Materials and workmanship are also strong aspects of the property's overall integrity; White's son, who now lives in the house with his family, has maintained the property, choosing to repair and refurbish what few alterations or restorations have been required, with materials as close to the original elements as possible. The strength of the first five aspects of integrity—location, design, setting, materials, and workmanship—have resulted in the Moses R. White, Jr., House's integrity of feeling and its retaining a firm hold on the aesthetic and historic sense of the property's mid-twentieth century timeframe. As such, there is strong association felt at the property with its creator, Moses R. White, Jr., although eligibility under Criterion B. is not being claimed.

As an intact example of popular Colonial Revival-style during the twentieth century's second quarter, combined with a mature decorative landscape, the Moses R. White, Jr., House is **eligible** for Criterion C for Design/Construction. House and yard embody the distinctive characteristics of mid-twentieth century Colonial Revival style, as it appeared in the Virginia and North Carolina Tidewater region—employment of picturesque elements such as a circular front drive, framing elements of small flowering trees, and typically “Southern” plantings such as camellias, boxwood, monkey grass, and crape myrtles. The setting is further enhanced by period outbuildings and fencing. In the light of present development in Morgan's Corner, as both Elizabeth City and Virginia's Hampton Roads expand, these semi-rural Albemarle residences and their landscapes are caught between; one recent casualty is a house and property comparable to the White House, Elizabeth City's Oliver McPherson House, featured in Butchko's survey.

The Moses R. White, Jr., House is **not eligible** for listing on the National Register under Criterion A. To merit eligibility under Criterion A, a property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American history, or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to a historic context, such as agriculture or social history. Significant and contributing buildings and structures within the property must have existed at the time of the period of significance.¹⁴ Although White operated a farm on this property and some of the

¹² Weeks conversation 14 August 2009.

¹³ White conversation 21 August 2009; Simpson, *The Great Dismal*, pp. 36-39.

¹⁴ *National Register Bulletin 15* (Washington, DC, U. S. Department of the Interior, 1991), p. 12.

outbuildings remain standing in addition to an adjacent field remaining in the family, the connection of arable land to agricultural outbuildings is tenuous at best. Nor is the Moses R. White, Jr., House eligible under Criterion A for Community Development. White played a role in Morgan's Corner becoming a semi-rural crossroads for northern Pasquotank and Camden counties during the mid-twentieth century, but he did not actively develop the community, as in platting neighborhoods and streets, nor was he involved in creating speculative housing or commissioned housing for residents.

Regarding Moses R. White, Jr.'s home and a determination of eligibility under Criterion B: White's career from 1922 until 1988 has a historic arc, beginning just after the peak of late nineteenth-century Tidewater timber harvesting, and concluding past the waning years of the Great Dismal Swamp's extensive lumbering. In contrast to J. L. Roper or Union Camp, White was a small-time operator and by that virtue, especially his use of nearly-antiquated technology for salvaging and hauling, appears as a throwback more in line with the later nineteenth-century traditions of timbering.¹⁵ White's domicile, sited south of the swamp, could definitely be called the fruit of his labor; he constructed it as his career was rising, and lived there for the rest of his working life. None of his sawmills remain, only "Loki," his diminutive Plymouth Locomotive now at the Great Dismal Swamp Welcome Center.

Thus, in context of local and county history, Moses White is clearly significant as part of the region's industrial history, but in terms of the National Register's requirements for significance under Criterion B, it is not clear that White can as yet be placed in a scholarly context. However, within the last twenty years, a fair amount of scholarship, colloquial and more formal, has been amassed concerning timbering and the Great Dismal Swamp, from Bland Simpson's *The Great Dismal* to Jack Temple Kirby's *Poquosin: A Study of Rural Landscape and Society*. Simpson's study, the more subjective of the two, nevertheless does cover many aspects of the region and the swamp itself, and a section based on Simpson's interview with Moses White himself, is included in the book. Other scholarship, from Thomas Butchko's published architectural study of Pasquotank County to master's theses focusing on lumbering in eastern North Carolina, has provided some further context. Therefore, while it is NCDOT Historic Architecture Group's opinion that the Moses R. White, Jr., House is currently **not eligible** for consideration under Criterion B, this is a matter that may be reversed in the very near future.

Finally, under the scope given for this report, which specifically addresses aboveground resources, the Moses R. White, Jr., House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D. For properties to be eligible under Criterion D they must, first, have or have had information contributing to our understanding of human history or prehistory. Second, this information must be considered important.¹⁶

¹⁵ Frederick W. Harrison, Jr. Williamston, N.C., "The Lumber Barons: A History of Lumbering in Martin County and Its Principal Contributors," Draft of thesis for graduate degree from East Carolina University, 1989, contributed by author.

¹⁶ *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 15.

Boundary Description

The proposed boundary of the Moses R. White, Jr., House follows the present property lines of Pasquotank County's GIS Parcel Identification Number 7988-107172 , The approximate size is 3.6 acres [**Figure 27**] and right-of-way is indicated in the aerial parcel map.

Boundary Justification

The proposed boundary for the Moses R. White, Jr., House encompasses the principal dwelling, ancillary outbuildings, structures, and landscaping contributing directly to the property's historic significance.



Figure 14: Drive, Moses R. White, Jr., House, looking north to US 158.



Figure 15: Moses R. White, Jr., House, front and east elevations



Figure 16: Moses R. White, Jr., House, porte-cochere and drive to garage



Figure 17: Entrance, Moses R. White, Jr., House



Figure 18: Arbor, Moses R. White, Jr., House



Figure 19: "The Little House," east and front elevations



Figure 20: Moses R. White, Jr., House, Overall view of the backyard, looking south from north.



Figure 21: Garage, front and east elevations



Figure 22: Moses R. White, Jr., House, shed



Figure 23: Moses R. White, Jr., House, small barn



Figure 24: Moses R. White, Jr., House, log "playhouse," ca. 1945, front and west elevations



Figure 25: Moses R. White, Jr., House, shelter

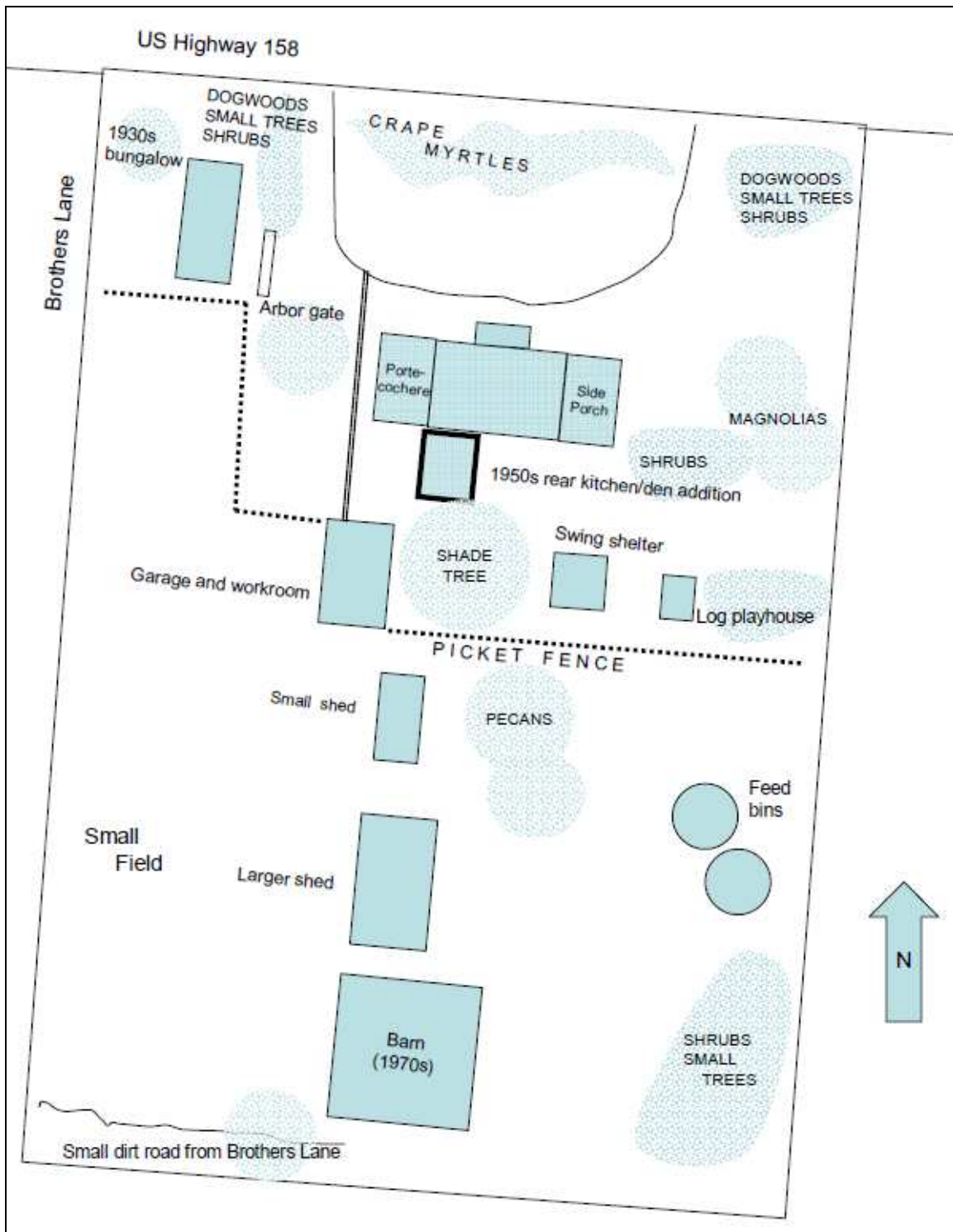


Figure 26: Sketch Map of Moses R. White, Jr., Property. NTS, adapted from Pasquotank County aerial GIS map.



Figure 27: Boundary of Moses R. White, Jr., House. NTS, taken from Pasquotank County GIS Map.

Property No. 48:

Mount Carmel Missionary Baptist Church, PK 730



Figure 28: Mount Carmel Missionary Baptist Church, 834 US 158, Jackson's Corner vic. Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, August 2009.

Location and Description

Mount Carmel Missionary Baptist Church stands in Newland Township in the community of Jackson's Corner. A substantial, rural example of Gothic-Romanesque Revival style, the frame, front-gable building and two towers were constructed between 1903 and 1916 under the tenure of Rev. H. H. Norman, the church's fourth minister; a small hip roof rear extension, housing the first Sunday School rooms, is thought to have been built at the same time or shortly thereafter. Rear extensions from the hip roof wing were constructed between 1970 and 1990. The church lot occupies 2.44 acres, most of which is cleared, with a lawn and paved walkway surrounding the church, and a spacious paved lot with basketball goals serving dual functions of parking and recreation. An additional 4.23 acres of woodland belonging to the church buffers the church lot at its west and north boundaries. It is not known if a cemetery exists in either tract, and no period maps show one. Buildings and structures on the premises include the church and its attached, one-story Fellowship Hall/Sunday School classroom annexes; a 1960-1970s cinder block storage shed at the parking lot's east end; and the church's original bell, now encased at the west side of the lot. The church building's brick veneer is said to have been done during Reverend W. J. Moore's years as pastor, probably in the mid-1950s.

Historical Background

According to the church's records, Mount Carmel Missionary Baptist Church was founded in 1861 by Miles Harvey and Charles Capps. Original members of "Harvey's Chapel," which met at a brush arbor for some years, are not known other than Harvey and Capps, although it is known that many free blacks resided in Jackson's Corner and Morgan's Corner (then Hintonville) at that time. Charles Hodges, a pastor shortly after

the Civil War, is said to have been instrumental in having the first house of worship built. It was standing in 1888 when William J. Carver, a white farmer, and his wife Susan officially deeded the property to A. E. Williams, Abram Hence, and Lemuel White, the “Trustees of Mount Carmel Colored Baptist Church.”¹⁷ A second, larger frame church was erected on site between 1903 and 1916. According to church history, a series of improvements and additions ensued between 1916 and 1960, from the 1950s restrooms to the new side-gable fellowship hall/pastor’s office wing built in the 1980s.¹⁸ According to church records, the interior was altered in the mid-to-late twentieth century with replastered walls, new carpeting, pews, and some replacement stained glass windows.. Two mission churches evolved from Mt. Carmel church, one being the African American Ramoth Gilead Missionary Baptist Church (as opposed to the earlier white church still in existence) and Lambs Grove Missionary Baptist Church.¹⁹

It should be noted that, although the church’s brick veneering took place in the 1950s, it was carefully done and may have provided the exterior with more decorative details than it may have had prior to veneering. The sanctuary’s main block has a number of ornamental features, beginning with the stepped base, and rising to stretcher bond arches delineated with concrete voussoirs and flat buttresses with similar details. By comparison, the other African American rural churches in Pasquotank County cited in Tom Butchko’s architectural study, excepting the elegant circa 1890 Pitts Chapel A.M. E. Zion Church in Nixonton Township, were simple frame buildings. Corner Stone Baptist Church in Elizabeth City is a comparably exuberant and stately example of a Gothic Revival frame church brick veneered in the mid-twentieth century.²⁰

Evaluation

Mount Carmel Missionary Baptist Church retains integrity of location and design. The parking lot built in the 1980s to accommodate the congregation impacted integrity of setting somewhat, although the area immediately surrounding the church building retains a landscape of mature shrubbery and walkways. Integrity of materials and workmanship are largely intact, in spite of some replaced materials such as stained glass windows. Overall, integrity of location, design, setting, materials, and workmanship sets the stage for a thorough integrity of feeling and association;.

Mount Carmel Missionary Baptist Church is recommended as **eligible** under Criterion A for Religion or African American Ethnic History. To merit eligibility under Criterion A, a property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American history, or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to agriculture and social history. Significant and contributing

¹⁷ Pasquotank County Register of Deeds, Book 9:53; Federal Census, 1870 and 1880 Population Schedule for Newland Township, Pasquotank County; Butchko, Pasquotank, p. 64; “Mount Carmel Missionary Baptist Church History” (<http://:mtcmbc.org/history.html>)

¹⁸ “Mount Carmel Missionary Baptist Church History.”

¹⁹ Ibid.

²⁰ Butchko, Pasquotank, pp. 107 and 270.

properties within the district must have existed at the time of the period of significance.²¹ Unlike other states, North Carolina does not have any current context or Registration Requirements addressing historic rural African American churches of statewide and/or local significance. Furthermore, a Multiple Properties Documentation Form that might help to establish such a context within Pasquotank County outside of Elizabeth City does not exist. However, thanks to Thomas Butchko's architectural survey of the county and the resulting book *Along the Banks of the Pasquotank*, rudimentary African American historical context exists for Mount Carmel Missionary Baptist Church's significance to be established. A sizable church in an impoverished rural area and with a documented history spanning from humble origins to its current place in northern Pasquotank County's African American community, Mount Carmel Missionary Baptist Church has a strong association to local historic events and/or patterns. As such, it is considered to meet the standards of Criterion Consideration A for Religious Properties.

Mount Carmel Missionary Baptist Church is **not eligible** under Criterion B, a category for individuals whose specific contributions to history can be identified and documented. No individuals significant in local, state, or national history, are known to have been active with this church.

Mount Carmel is **not eligible** under Criterion C for Design and Construction. To be eligible under Criterion C, a property must meet one of the following requirements:

- Embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction;
- Represent the work of a master;
- Possess high artistic value;
- Represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.²²

The church has intact exterior features that make it a good example of twentieth-century Gothic Revival, particularly the flanking towers, tall stained-glass windows with brick and concrete detailing, buttresses, and the gabled entrance portico. However, the setting was substantially altered with the 1980s parking lot and integrity was compromised when the original interiors were completely done away with. Furthermore, there are much stronger examples of African American Gothic Revival-style churches within the county, particularly Elizabeth City's Mount Lebanon A. M. E. Zion Church [**Figure**]

Finally, under the scope given for this report, which specifically addresses above-ground resources, Mount Carmel Missionary Baptist Church is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D. For properties to be eligible under Criterion D they must, first, have or have had information contributing to our understanding of human history or prehistory. Second, this information must be considered important.²³ No additional

²¹ *National Register Bulletin 15* (Washington, DC, U. S. Department of the Interior, 1991), p. 12.

²² *National Register Bulletin 15*, pp. 17-20.

²³ *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 15.

aboveground information specific to Criterion D was discovered during fieldwork or research.



Figure 29: Mount Carmel Missionary Baptist Church, east elevation and west elevation of annex taken from point SE of new fellowship hall.



Figure 30: Mount Carmel Missionary Baptist Church, west elevation from point SW of building.



Figure 31: Mount Carmel Missionary Baptist Church, east elevation of new fellowship hall annex (at rear of building).



Figure 32: Mount Carmel Missionary Baptist Church, detail of windows and buttresses.

Boundary Description and Justification

Boundary Description

The proposed boundary of Mt. Carmel Missionary Baptist Church follows the present property lines of Parcel Identification Number 7978_124807. The approximate size of the parcel is 2.44 acres (**Figure 33**). Right-of-way is indicated on the aerial parcel map, as boundaries are drawn to allow for approximately 25 feet of right-of-way.

Boundary Justification

The proposed boundary for Mt. Carmel Missionary Baptist Church encompasses the principal features contributing directly to the property's historic significance.



Figure 33: Parcel Boundaries of Mt. Carmel Missionary Baptist Church . NTS, adapted from Pasquotank County GIS Map. Suggested east boundary for purposes of DE is indicated by dashed blue lines.

Property No. 72:
Perry-Harris-Jones Store



Figure 34: Perry-Harris-Jones Store, 992 US 158. Photographer Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT.

Location and Description

Directly facing the terminus of Mill Pond Road at US 158, the Perry-Harris-Jones Store is surrounded by woodlands and flat agricultural terrain. According to one longtime resident, Luke Perry built the original section of the store circa 1915, next to his two-story frame house; the house no longer stands, but the store has had many years of use.²⁴ The sweet gum tree shading the store's concrete block west extension is probably a "volunteer" tree, not intentionally planted.

The original section of the store is the front-gable, weatherboarded building, its front elevation shaded by an attached, gabled "pass-through" shelter supported by brick piers. The building itself stands on low brick piers, concealed by barn tin and plywood skirting. If the store ever had gasoline pumps, they have been gone for some years so that the sheltered area is clear, except for the 1980s-1990s wooden ramp leading to the paired sash door entrance. The paired nine-over six, double-hung sash windows flanking the entrance is unusual and gives some credence to one claim that the store is now 100 years old; however, the east elevation windows and door were enclosed some years ago. The lower gabled rear extension, also frame, retains much of its German siding; this appears to have been built for storage, as was the wider, 1940s-1950s asbestos shingle-covered extension immediately behind it [Figures 37, 38]. The shed-roof cinder block extension at the store's west elevation was constructed by Linwood and Lanier Jones in the 1950s for storage as well.²⁵

²⁴ Mrs. Kay Weeks, 14 August 2009 telephone conversation. Mrs. Weeks could not remember which side of the store the house stood, but an older oak tree stands to the east, where a 1960s concrete block house is on site, and is the probable original location.

²⁵ Weeks conversation August 2009; White conversation 21 August 2009.

Historical Background

In the early Good Roads era of North Carolina when rural transportation was considerably more difficult, country stores filled a vital role in community commerce and government functions; in addition to farming needs and foodstuffs, small stores served as post offices and voting stations. One local resident recalled her parents describing Mr. Perry's merchandise as being primarily seed, fertilizer, and some groceries. When Perry ceased operating in the 1930s, Moses R. White, Jr., bought the property and leased it to G. W. Harris, who apparently stayed there for some years; a 1936 notice for poll tax locations listed Harris along with Horace Lynch's store at Lynch's Corner and five other country stores in Newland Township.²⁶ Harris' tenure was followed by the Jones Brothers, who apparently made the most alterations to the building, adding rear and side extensions for storage; they were particularly known for their selection of local meats. When the Jones brothers moved to the heart of Morgan's Corner in the 1950s, they took the store's butcher block with them. The store continued to operate on a smaller into the 1960s; in recent years, it has been leased to various churches and most recently used as a thrift shop. The current owner, Moses R. White, Jr.'s daughter, stated that the store's shelves were taken down during the time it was leased as a church, but that the one-room section of the store retains its center posts. Access into the store's interior was not granted.

Few of these early twentieth-century commercial centers remain in this part of the Albemarle. On US 158 are the remains of Horace Lynch's Lynch Corner store [**Property No. 39, DNE**] and H. B. Morgan's 1940s concrete block store in the center of Morgan's Corner [**Property No. 77, DNE**]. Further afield but within a fifteen-mile radius are two former country stores of comparable age and form to the Perry-Harris-Jones Store. Although its shutters are secured so that the interior is not visible, Nicanor's country store on SR 1001 and SR 1204 shows comparable form, as well as faded Dr. Pepper signage on its north elevation [**Figure 41**]. Closer to the Perry-Harris-Jones Store is a hip roof 1920s country store between Winfall and Nicanor that, although deteriorated, retains a number of original exterior elements from a paired sash door with decorative screens to post-over-brick-pier supports [**Figures 42, 43**].

²⁶ Weeks conversation August 2009; *The Independent*, March 27, 1936, p. 2.

Evaluation

The Perry-Harris-Jones Store retains integrity of location, as it has remained on its original site, and integrity of setting is likely comparable, although it is known that an earlier house once stood immediately west of the store. Although the store's original front-gable, weatherboarded core remains, it has undergone several alterations and experiences several expansions that have compromised integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. Consequently, integrity of feeling and association are compromised as well.

Had the store's exterior and interior features remained intact, the Perry-Harris-Jones Store would have been exemplary of the early twentieth-century "Good Roads" rural country stores, from the sheltered entrance for automobiles, to an intact interior telling the story of these small commercial establishments. Successive alterations to the building, the most compromising being the removal of the store's shelving, severely compromised the building's original plan, form, and finish. Furthermore, there are country stores a short drive away that have retained more integrity than the Perry-Harris-Jones Store.

The Perry-Harris-Jones Store is recommended as **not eligible** for listing to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A. To merit eligibility under Criterion A, a property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American history, or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to agriculture and social history.²⁷ In spite of information imparted from Thomas Butchko's Pasquotank County architectural history study and from local citizens, it is not evident that this store played a unique historic role in the county or the state, making it ineligible under the context of Commerce or Government.

The Perry-Harris Jones-Store is **not eligible** under Criterion B, a category for individuals whose specific contributions to history can be identified and documented. No individuals significant in local, state, or national history are known to have been active with this store.

The Perry-Harris-Jones Store is **not eligible** under Criterion C for Design and Construction. To be eligible under Criterion C, a property must meet one of the following requirements:

- Embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction;
- Represent the work of a master;
- Possess high artistic value;
- Represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.²⁸

²⁷ *National Register Bulletin 15* (Washington, DC, U. S. Department of the Interior, 1991), p. 12.

²⁸ *National Register Bulletin 15*, pp. 17-20.

Finally, under the scope given for this report, which specifically addresses above-ground resources, Perry-Harris-Jones Store is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D. For properties to be eligible under Criterion D they must, first, have or have had information contributing to our understanding of human history or prehistory. Second, this information must be considered important.²⁹ No additional aboveground information specific to Criterion D was discovered during fieldwork or research.

²⁹ *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 15.



Figure 35: Perry-Harris-Jones Store, east elevation. Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, August 2009.



Figure 36: Perry-Harris-Jones Store, east elevation, detail of enclosed door and alterations to siding.



Figure 37: Perry-Harris-Jones Store, east and north elevations.



Figure 38: Perry-Harris-Jones Store, north and partial west elevation.



Figure 39: Perry-Harris-Jones Store, front elevation from west angle.



Figure 40: Perry-Harris-Jones Store, entrance.



Figure 41: Nicanor Store, SR 1001 at SR 1204, Nicanor, Perquimans County. Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, August 2009



Figure 42: Country store, W side NC 37 at SR 1120 jct., N. Winfall vic. Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, August 2009.



Figure 43: Country Store, N. Winfall vic., north and front elevations.

Property No.55:

***Newland United Methodist Church and Whitney Cemetery
PK 739***



Figure 44: Newland United Methodist Church, Firetower Road, front elevation. Penne Sandbeck NCDOT, August 2009.

Location and Description

Seated on a small rise, the frame, Queen Anne-style Newland United Methodist Church, constructed in 1916, is the second church on this site built by the congregation. At the north side of the Jackson’s Corner community, the church’s setting was semi-rural, framed by woodlands and fields, until the recent addition of a power station facing the church property’s east border across Firetower Road.

Its central form a cross-gable, auditorium-style plan, the church’s focal point is an unusual two-stage belltower entrance, the flanging from top to lower stage reminiscent of Elizabeth City’s Christ Episcopal Church (1856-1857)’s polygonal brick belltower [Figure 53]. At the tower’s lower section is the church’s principal entrance, lit by a glass fanlight also recalling two area landmarks, the Hinton-Morgan House’s pediment fanlight and the fanlight gracing the previous church on site (1886-1916). It is not known how much of the sanctuary’s interior has remained intact; NCDOT’s Historic Architecture Group contacted the church in July 2009 to request permission for access, which was not granted. There are two prominent extensions from the core sanctuary, the 1949 educational annex directly behind the church, and the 1965 kitchen/fellowship hall side-gable annex attached to the church and just south of the parking lot.³⁰ There are no other outbuildings or structures, and landscaping is largely limited to boxwoods framing the paved walkway around the church building. According to church records, the church’s

³⁰ “History of Newland United Methodist Church, 1791-1984” (pamphlet, Newland United Methodist Church file, NC-HPO Survey and Planning Archives), p. 7.

largely shingle-clad exterior was first covered with replacement siding in 1949, and appears to have had subsequent aluminum and vinyl siding added over the years.³¹

History

This church is one of the oldest in Pasquotank County, founded as a Methodist society as early as April 1791. Its earliest building was a frame meeting house, which stood on the south side of US 158, across from the present-day Mount Carmel Missionary Baptist Church, by 1801; Methodist missionary Francis Asbury is said to have visited the new meeting house five days following its completion. Apparently a second sanctuary was built on the site of the first in 1837, according to the 1916 church's cornerstone.

The Methodist Church was deeply divided over the question of slavery, resulting in Newland becoming part of the Methodist Episcopal Church South by the outset of the Civil War.³² In 1886 Newland Methodist Episcopal Church South relocated to its current site, approximately two miles east of their old meeting house. According to church history, the new church "was a one-room building, surrounded by large trees. It had a steeple atop a high-pitched roof and the front double door was 'crowned' by a fan-shaped glass window. The center aisle led from the front door to the altar with simple pews on each side." A documentary photograph of this second house of worship [Figure] depicts arched double-hung sash windows with louvered shutters, and the steeple just discernable above the front gable. In less than thirty years, however, the congregation outgrew the building and felt it best to build a more 'modern' church. The 1913 building committee recommended that the new sanctuary be based upon the Gothic Revival-style Methodist church constructed at Old Trap (now demolished). When the 1886 church was demolished in August 1916, its lumber and fanlight window were salvaged for a nearby barn. The new church's lumber came from Job Williams' nearby sawmill and the cornerstone cites Alex B. Williams, Jr., who was the state's Grand Mason in 1916 and may have played a role in the church's construction³³. Records describe the new church as having an Akron plan as well as an auditorium plan; in the case of the former, a sliding screen separated three semi-partitioned rooms from the sanctuary so that they could be used as classrooms when needed, or as additional open space when needed.³⁴

According to Newland United Methodist Church's published history, several changes occurred to the church's physical building over the following ninety years. The small gabled extension just southeast of the church building was constructed in 1949 to serve as the ladies' classroom, the nursery, the kindergarten classroom; two bathrooms were also in this annex. At that time, the sanctuary interior was replastered, and the choir loft was

³¹ Ibid.

³² The Methodist Episcopal Church South would not reunite with the rest of the Methodist denomination to form the United Methodist Church until 1939.

³³ Mr. Williams does not show up in Pasquotank or Camden county census records in 1910 or 1920, so his name being inscribed on the cornerstone has still not been explained; current hypothesis stands that he was somehow connected to Job and William James Williams, both of whom were on the Newland Methodist Church's building committee.

³⁴ Newland Church History, pp. 6-7.

constructed. The following year, the sanctuary's former wood stoves were replaced with two oil burners. More changes came in 1958 when the sanctuary's interior was remodeled with hardwood floors; a subsequent sanctuary renovation took place in 1980.³⁵ The larger rear annex, built in 1965, houses the fellowship hall, a Sunday School classroom, and a kitchen.³⁶

Evaluation

Newland United Methodist Church is recommended as **not eligible** for listing to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A. To merit eligibility under Criterion A, a property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American history, or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to agriculture and social history.³⁷ In spite of information imparted from Thomas Butchko's Pasquotank County architectural history study and from the church's own historical pamphlet, not enough information exists at this time to evaluate Newland United Methodist Church's historic role in the county or the state and if such a role merits historic significance.

Although it retains integrity of location and setting and some integrity of design, replacement exterior vinyl siding, obscuring original details of the building, compromises Newland United Methodist Church's remaining integral aspects of materials and workmanship. This, in turn, makes it difficult to gain a genuine sense of the church's original appearance and its singular expression of Gothic Revival and Queen Anne style.

Newland United Methodist Church is **not eligible** under Criterion B, a category for individuals whose specific contributions to history can be identified and documented. No individuals significant in local, state, or national history are known to have been active with this church.

Newland United Methodist Church is **not eligible** under Criterion C for Design and Construction. To be eligible under Criterion C, a property must meet one of the following requirements:

- Embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction;
- Represent the work of a master;
- Possess high artistic value;
- Represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.³⁸

³⁵ Newland Church History, p. &: "In 1965, the kitchen, social hall, and one classroom were built and in 1980 the sanctuary was renovated."

³⁶ Newland Church History, p. 7.

³⁷ *National Register Bulletin 15* (Washington, DC, U. S. Department of the Interior, 1991), p. 12.

³⁸ *National Register Bulletin 15*, pp. 17-20.

Had the 1916 building's exterior and interior features remained intact, Newland United Methodist Church could well have been one of the county's best examples of an ecclesiastical Gothic Revival-Queen Anne-style building. Although access was not granted to the interior, Newland Church's own published history lists alterations and renovations taking place between 1949 and 1980 that changed the building's original plan and finish; these are listed above, in the history section. More problematic is the replacement aluminum and vinyl siding that has covered the church's original shingles and weatherboarding for some years [Figures 44-50], substantially altering its specific design and decoration.

Finally, under the scope given for this report, which specifically addresses above-ground resources, Newland United Methodist Church is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D. For properties to be eligible under Criterion D they must, first, have or have had information contributing to our understanding of human history or prehistory. Second, this information must be considered important.³⁹ No additional aboveground information specific to Criterion D was discovered during fieldwork or research.

Whitney Cemetery, located across Firetower Road from Newland United Methodist Church, was initially thought, during reconnaissance, to be the church's burying ground. Since that time, further research confirmed that it is not connected to the church, rather being a graveyard for a few local families, such as the Spences and Williams. Although it has remnants of earlier landscaping (one element being an elderly horse chestnut tree), there are no decedents there of transcendent importance, nor did historic events take place there. Furthermore, Whitney Cemetery does not possess aesthetic or technological qualities. Therefore, Whitney Cemetery is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criteria Consideration D.

³⁹ *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 15.



Figure 45: Newland United Methodist Church, south elevation (1949 annex in foreground). Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, August 2009.



Figure 46: Newland United Methodist Church, north elevation.



Figure 47: Newland United Methodist Church, detail of sign, front elevation.



Figure 48: north side of cornerstone.



Figure 49: Front of cornerstone



Figure 50: Church tower, showing shingles beneath replacement siding.



Figure 51: Christ Episcopal Church, Elizabeth City, NC. Photograph Thomas Butchko, ca. 1988.

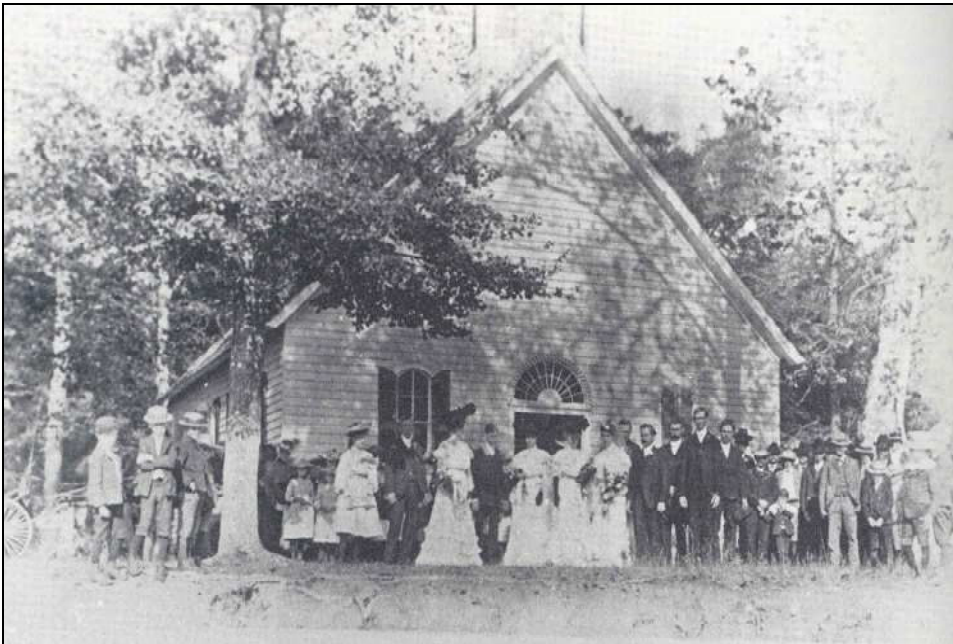


Figure 52: Newland United Methodist Church, 1886 sanctuary. Private collection, reprinted in *On The Shores of the Pasquotank*.



Figure 53: Whitney Cemetery, view from northwest looking southeast. Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, August 2009.



Figure 54: Whitney Cemetery, detail of older section of cemetery. Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, August 2009.

Johnnie Temple Farm
Property No. 42 (PK 799, NCSL)



Figure 55: Johnnie Temple Farm, front elevation of house. Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, May 2009.

Location and Description

At one time one of the best examples of an early-to-mid twentieth-century-Newland Township Farm, the Johnnie Temple House is sited on 22.2 acres and, when it was surveyed for the Pasquotank County Historic Architecture Survey in 1985, contained a number of small and large agricultural outbuildings, in addition to a developed farm complex. The circa 1935 house, although its windows and siding have been replaced, retains its one-and-a-half-story form and bungalow style shed porch. The house's one-story rear ell has been altered by replacement siding and windows, in addition to which it now has an open deck. Some elements of post-and-board agricultural fencing remain, as well as outbuildings on the house's east side like the weatherboarded garage and gabled smokehouse. But much has been lost, particularly the two transverse-frame barns, once among the best examples of this type in Pasquotank County; the older barn, which was located west of the house, has been gone for some time, and the "big barn", just southwest of the house, is in shambles [Figure 60].

Historical Background

Thomas Butchko's research suggests an earlier house stood on this property built by Almon S. Temple (1839-1908), a farmer and the father of Johnnie Elias Temple (1889-1962). The elder Temple is thought to have built the earlier transverse-frame barn, which would have made it one of the earliest examples in the township, were it still standing. Johnnie Temple inherited the farmstead and, in addition to the bungalow, built the larger transverse-frame barn, in addition to moving the weatherboarded smokehouse from another site to the property. After Johnnie Temple's death, the farm passed to his

grandson, Willie Carroll Temple, who maintained a small farmstead with chickens and pigs as recently as 1985. Presently, no animals were seen on the property and the farm is now in possession of Willie C. Temple's heirs.⁴⁰

Evaluation

The Johnnie Temple Farm is recommended as **not eligible** for listing to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A. To merit eligibility under Criterion A, a property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American history, or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to agriculture or another historic context.⁴¹ In spite of information imparted from Thomas Butchko's Pasquotank County architectural history study and from local citizens, it is not evident that this farm played a unique historic role in the county or the state, or remains exemplary of a historic farm complex, thereby making it ineligible under the context of Agriculture.

The Johnnie Temple Farm is **not eligible** under Criterion B, a category for individuals whose specific contributions to history can be identified and documented. No individuals significant in local, state, or national history are known to have been active with this store.

The Johnnie Temple Farm is **not eligible** under Criterion C for Design and Construction. To be eligible under Criterion C, a property must meet one of the following requirements:

- Embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction;
- Represent the work of a master;
- Possess high artistic value;
- Represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.⁴²

Had the complex remained intact, particularly the barns this property would have been the chief example of a rural Pasquotank County farm complex, replete with two exceptional barns. The loss of both transverse-frame barns, changes to the complex, and alterations to the 1935 bungalow compromised the integrity of this farmstead seen in 1985 and was a major blow to integrities of setting, design, workmanship, feeling, and association. Furthermore, the Johnnie Temple Farm is one example whereby retaining integrity of location does not override the changes—loss of cultivated land and loss of integral, indigenous outbuildings—impacting integrity of setting. With the house itself, integrity of design is compromised by an unsympathetic rear addition and replacement siding compromised the integrities of materials and workmanship.

⁴⁰ Butchko, Pasquotank, pp. ; Pasquotank County Tax Office, Assessment Information for PIN 7968)409445 (Temple property).

⁴¹ *National Register Bulletin 15* (Washington, DC, U. S. Department of the Interior, 1991), p. 12.

⁴² *National Register Bulletin 15*, pp. 17-20.

Finally, under the scope given for this report, which specifically addresses above-ground resources, the Johnnie Temple Farm is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D. For properties to be eligible under Criterion D they must, first, have or have had information contributing to our understanding of human history or prehistory. Second, this information must be considered important.⁴³ No additional aboveground information specific to Criterion D was discovered during fieldwork or research.

⁴³ *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 15.



Figure 56: Johnnie Temple Farm, front overall view. Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, May 2009.



Figure 57: Johnnie Temple House, front and east elevations.



Figure 58: Johnnie Temple House, altered rear ell, west elevation.



Figure 59: Johnnie Temple Farm, remnants of fencing (smokehouse in background). Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, August 2009.



Figure 60: Johnnie Temple Farm, ruins of "Big Barn." August 2009.

Property No. 40:
William J. Spence House, PK 794



Figure 61: William J. Spence House, 1232 Newland Road (SR 1356 at NE Corner of US 158). Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, August 2009.

Location and Description

Thought to have been built by 1853, the William J. Spence House is located in the Lynch's Corner vicinity of Newland Township. Presently, tall pines, oaks, and pecan trees surround the house and there are no remnants of an earlier domestic outbuilding complex, nor is there any fencing or cultivation on the premises. The two-story, three-bay frame house retains its basic form and fenestration plan, as well as a double-shoulder irregular 7:1 bond brick chimney at its south elevation, and the original engaged shed roof porch. However, the house's architectural details have been obscured by replacement vinyl siding. Other modern alterations include a small one-story extension off the rear shed ell and the loss of the porch's original support posts. Outbuildings on the property are a large, later nineteenth-century frame barn, mid-twentieth-century metal feed silos, and a diminutive one-story 1960s cottage sided with asbestos shingles that was apparently a tenant house.

Thomas Butchko was able to gain access to the Spence House's interior during the 1985-1987 Pasquotank County survey, where he observed the hall-parlor plan house had retained few earlier elements other than the semi-enclosed stair at the rear shed extension and a plain Federal-Greek Revival-style chimneypiece on the second floor. Butchko noted at the time that all windows had been replaced and wall coverings refashioned.¹

Historical Background

The earliest association known to this dwelling is that of William J. Spence (1833-1917), the son of Mark and Mary Spence. Conjecture that this may have been William Spence's

¹ Thomas Butchko, William J. Spence House survey form and entry (PK 992, ca. 1985), Survey and Planning Archives, NC-HPO

parents' home has not been verified, as neither Mark nor Mary Spence filed a will with the Pasquotank County Clerk of Court, nor is there a probate inventory. Spence married Rhoda Richardson (1830-1896) in 1853 and the two were living on the premises soon afterward.² By 1860, Spence was making a small, though comfortable, living on the farm, his personal estate at \$6,929 and the farm's real estate value amounting to \$7,046.³ In 1860 he was farming 145 cultivated acres, with 125 acres of woodland, with one horse, one mule, and two oxen. Spence's forty swine likely foraged in the woods; unlike other Pasquotank County farmers, he had no sheep although he owned three cows and four other cattle. His principal crops were wheat, corn, and sweet potatoes.⁴ After Spence's death, local landowner Hollowell W. Brite, bought the house and farm, turning it into a tenant farm. The property passed to his daughter Evelyn Brite Gregory, and is now owned by her son William Gregory, who maintains it as rental property.⁵

Evaluation

The William J. Spence House is recommended as **not eligible** for listing to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A. To merit eligibility under Criterion A, a property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American history, or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to historic contexts such as Agriculture or Social History.⁶ In spite of information imparted from Thomas Butchko's Pasquotank County architectural history study and from local citizens, it is not evident that this house or farm played a unique historic role in the county or the state. Furthermore, the property's physical setting has clearly changed over the last thirty years, making a case of eligibility under Agriculture harder to defend.

Had the William J. Spence house and farmstead remained intact, particularly this property would have been a solid example of an mid-nineteenth-century rural Pasquotank County farm complex that had made the transformational leap to the twentieth century while retaining a "sense of place." This is arguably seen to a degree with the 1960s farm tenant house still standing on the premises. However, changes to the complex with the loss of outbuildings and cultivated farmland, and unsympathetic alterations to the house further compromised the integrity of this farmstead already seen to be in trouble by 1985. The subsequent losses and alterations are a cumulative compromise to integrities of setting, design, workmanship, feeling, and association.

The William J. Spence House is **not eligible** under Criterion B, a category for individuals whose specific contributions to history can be identified and documented. No individuals significant in local, state, or national history are known to have been active with this dwelling.

² Thomas Butchko, William J. Spence House survey form and entry (ca. 1985), Survey and Planning Archives, NC-HPO.

³ US Federal Census, 1860 Population Schedule for Hintonville, P.O., Pasquotank County.

⁴ US Federal Census, 1860 Agricultural Schedule for Pasquotank County.

⁵ William J. Spence survey file, NC-HPO; Pasquotank County GIS, data for PIN 7958_838420.

⁶ *National Register Bulletin 15* (Washington, DC, U. S. Department of the Interior, 1991), p. 12.

The William J. Spence House is **not eligible** under Criterion C for Design and Construction. To be eligible under Criterion C, a property must meet one of the following requirements:

- Embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction;
- Represent the work of a master;
- Possess high artistic value;
- Represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.⁷

Although interior access was not granted to NCDOT's Historic Architecture Group, Butchko's documentation of over twenty years ago describes an interior with already compromised integrity. The exterior, with its replacement sash, doors, and siding, has further obscured or obliterated the house's intrinsic design and construction details.

Finally, under the scope given for this report, which specifically addresses above-ground resources, the William J. Spence House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D. For properties to be eligible under Criterion D they must, first, have or have had information contributing to our understanding of human history or prehistory. Second, this information must be considered important.⁸ No additional aboveground information specific to Criterion D was discovered during fieldwork or research.

⁷ *National Register Bulletin 15*, pp. 17-20.

⁸ *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 15.



Figure 62: William J. Spence House, front and south (chimney) elevation. Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, May 2009.



Figure 63: William J. Spence House, frame barn and silos. Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, August 2009.



Figure 64: William J. Spence House, west and front elevation of tenant house (silos and barn in background). Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, August 2009.

Property No. 35:
Black Acre Farm, PK 629 (NCSL)



Figure 65: Black Acre Farm, 284 US 158, Tadmore vic. Front elevation of house. Penne Sandbeck NCDOT, August 2009.

Location and Description

Positioned in the midst of drained swamplands less than a mile east of the Great Dismal Swamp's stretch into Gates and Perquimans counties, Black Acre Farm was built in 1923 as a tenant farm for Walter L. Cohoon (1875-1938), an Elizabeth City attorney and businessman. At the time of Thomas Butchko's 1980s county architectural survey, the two-story, American Foursquare farmhouse was flanked by mature trees, a landscaped front lawn, and extensive fencing. The farmstead also had a handsome agricultural outbuilding complex including two transverse-frame barns for livestock, a smokehouse, and a later twentieth-century tractor shed. Of the buildings Butchko documented, only the house and the tractor shed remain. The house, once considered among the finest county examples of an American Foursquare residence, has undergone changes as well. The shingled second story described by Butchko has, with the house's original weatherboarding, been awkwardly replaced with vinyl siding. Vinyl windows replaced the two-over-two double-hung windows seen in 1980s photographs. Other changes include the front screen porch's removal (the hip roof remains, with replacement support posts), and the rear shed porch's enclosure.

Historical Background

Walter L. Cohoon, an Elizabeth City native, was a son of Frederick Cohoon of Tyrrell County and Lydia Brothers Cohoon. After receiving a B. L. degree from Wake Forest College in 1898, Cohoon threw himself into the political scene, joining the editorial staff of Raleigh's *Morning Post* (1898-1901) and working in the 1898 and 1900 Democratic campaigns. Given his affiliations with the Democratic Party, the Junior Order of United American Mechanics (Jr. OUAM), and the Order of Red Men, it is likely Cohoon

ascribed, like many of that period, to white supremacy and would have supported disenfranchising African Americans of their right to vote.⁹ Such leanings further support and explain Cohoon's later volatile relationship with Elizabeth City journalist W. O. Saunders.

Returning to Elizabeth City, Cohoon married and settled into a career as an attorney with diversified business interests. He was Secretary for Elizabeth City's Chamber of Commerce (1904-1908), and the town's attorney between 1909 and 1913. He started a weekly newspaper, the *Tar Heel*, in 1901, the forerunner of the *Weekly Advance*, and later the *Daily Advance*. By 1915, he was serving his community as a State Senator for the First District.¹⁰ Back in Elizabeth City, Cohoon was in an increasingly acrimonious rivalry with W. O. Saunders, the editor of the competing *Independent*. Founded in 1908 by opponents of Elizabeth City attorney and political operative E. F. Aydlette (who Cohoon was likely allied with), the *Independent*, as Saunders ran it, was an iconoclastic, muckraking weekly publication, leavened with much humor and insight. The rivalry escalated to incidents where Cohoon and Saunders fought on the street in broad daylight, followed by a libel suit filed by Cohoon against Saunders. Saunders deftly responded with the headline/retraction, "WALTER COHOON IS NOT A BRAYING ASS," ending the suit.¹¹ However, Saunders went forward to publicly chastise Elizabeth City citizens in 1925 for not crediting Cohoon's role in extending the Sunbury-Morgan's Corner road through the Great Dismal Swamp.

After Cohoon's death in 1938, the tenant farm he built near Tadmore in 1923 (possibly inherited from his mother's relatives) was acquired by Allen Banks, and the property has remained in the Banks family. The name "Black Acre," according to Cohoon's son, came from the Writ of Law, a legal textbook drawing from traditional British legislation regarding the use of land, where there are hypothetical legal cases regarding the use of a farm estate called "Blackacre."¹²

⁹ R. D. W. O'Connor (ed.), *A Manual of North Carolina Issued by the North Carolina Historical Commission for the Use of Members of the General Assembly, Session 1915* (Raleigh: Edwards and Broughton Printing Co., State Printers, 1915), p. 299. A perusal of the Jr. OUAM website related this excerpt from the 1853 charter preamble, written by Gideon Harmer of Pennsylvania: "The present system of the importation, into this country, of paupers by the actions of the Old World has been and is, carried to such an extent that, if some remedy is not very soon applied, the Americans by birth will become paupers themselves-and form past experience and present appearance of the future, instead of the evils abating, there is a certainty of their increasing; therefore we feel ourselves bound, by the duties we owe our country an our countrymen , to provide for the protection of Americans, by forming ourselves into an association to advance such objects and carry out such principles as shall best promote the interests and shall secure the happiness of ourselves and our countrymen; in addition to which is added the praiseworthy duty of aiding our brothers in distress. Therefore, for the purpose of advancing such objects and principles, we pledge ourselves, as Americans, to use every fair and honorable means consistent with our sacred duties, and, in accordance with the paternal voice of the Father of Our Country, 'Beware of foreign influence,' agree to be governed by the following constitution." (<http://www.jrouam.com/history.html>).

¹⁰ O'Connor, pp. 13, 299.

¹¹ Brian Edwards, "W. O., or How to Be a Successful Iconoclast (presentation at NC Maritime History Council 2002 conference, Elizabeth City, NC)," pp. 5, 13; *The Independent*, 18 September 1925, pp. 1, 4.

¹² Thomas Butchko, transcription of conversation with Judge W. W. Cohoon, Elizabeth City, NC (n.d.) in Black Acre Farm survey file, ca. 1985, NC-HPO Survey and Planning Archives

Evaluation

Black Acre Farm is recommended as **not eligible** for listing to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A. To merit eligibility under Criterion A, a property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American history, or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to historic contexts such as Agriculture.¹³ In spite of information imparted from Thomas Butchko's Pasquotank County architectural history study and from local citizens, it is not evident that this house or farm played a unique historic role in the county or the state. Furthermore, the property's physical setting and the house itself have been successively altered over the last thirty years; the loss of major supporting outbuildings, setting, and alterations to the house's exterior have made a case of eligibility under the historic context of Agriculture indefensible as, of the seven aspects of integrity specified by the National Register, only integrity of location remains.

Black Acre Farm is **not eligible** under Criterion B, a category for individuals whose specific contributions to history can be identified and documented. No individuals significant in local, state, or national history are known to have been active with this farm, except for Walter L. Cohoon. Cohoon, an attorney and businessman who played an active role in early twentieth-century state and local politics, owned this farm and had the barns and house constructed during his productive life. However, Cohoon's chief residence, a grand Colonial-Neoclassical Revival-style house built for his family in 1916 at 820 West Church Street in Elizabeth City, is still standing and in good condition, and is therefore the more appropriate property to be associated with him.

Black Acre Farm is **not eligible** under Criterion C for Design and Construction. To be eligible under Criterion C, a property must meet one of the following requirements:

- Embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction;
- Represent the work of a master;
- Possess high artistic value;
- Represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.¹⁴

In the case of Black Acre Farm, the strongest factors that would have made the property eligible under Criterion C were the unaltered house, the verdant setting, and the two excellent transverse-frame barns. With the demolition of the barns, altering of the landscape, and alterations to the house, these factors were removed.

Finally, under the scope given for this report, which specifically addresses above-ground resources, Black Acre Farm is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D. For properties to be eligible under Criterion D they must, first, have or have had information contributing to our understanding of human history or prehistory. Second,

¹³ *National Register Bulletin 15* (Washington, DC, U. S. Department of the Interior, 1991), p. 12.

¹⁴ *National Register Bulletin 15*, pp. 17-20.

this information must be considered important.¹⁵ No additional aboveground information specific to Criterion D was discovered during fieldwork or research.

¹⁵ *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 15.



Figure 66: Playhouse, Black Acre Farm, ca. 1990. Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, August 2009. This structure did not exist when Thomas Butchko surveyed the property in 1985.



Figure 67: East elevation and part of north elevation, Black Acre Farm , showing enclosure of porch. Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, August 2009.



Figure 68: 1960s tractor shed, Black Acre Farm, with site of large transverse barn where pipes are placed. Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, August 2009.

Property No. 69:
Bruce and Hilda Sawyer House



Figure 69: Bruce and Hilda Sawyer House, 951 US 158, Morgan's Corner vic. Mary Pope Furr, NCDOT, August 2009.

Location and Description

The Bruce and Hilda Sawyer House, a Foursquare-style dwelling constructed between 1915 and 1925, is a pyramidal roof, two-room deep dwelling two-stories high and a chimney at the dead center of the roof's apex. This frame house is lit by single and paired double-hung windows that have retained their early twentieth-century two-over-two sash. The hip roof porch retains its post-over-pier supports, but the porch floor was replaced and lowered some years ago. Replacement siding has obscured the architectural details that the original weatherboarding and window/door surrounds originally provided. The Sawyer House's alterations are compounded by the absence of an agrarian landscape—fencing, cultivated fields, domestic and agricultural outbuildings, and shade trees—that is assumed to have been present when the house was built and in its early years of use.

[Figures 69-71]

In the case of the Sawyer House, added with Black Acre Farm and other examples in Salem and Mount Hermon Townships, American Foursquare-style dwellings' adaptation to a rural, rather than urban small-town, format seems to be a case of “trickle-up,” that is, farmers looking to nearby Elizabeth City for a new “modern” farmhouse form. In *On The Shores of The Pasquotank*, Thomas Butchko describes this style and its early twentieth-century prevalence in the county seat:

The most popular house style in Elizabeth City during the 1910s and 1920s was the ubiquitous American Foursquare. It was the most prevalent and vernacular derivative of the Prairie style house. This house type was advocated by the so-called Prairie School of Chicago, of which Frank Lloyd Wright was its most renowned proponent. Characterized by a boxy two-story block beneath a prominent hipped roof and featuring a hip-roof front porch, the American

Foursquare style emphasized horizontal dimensions. This was done in a variety of ways: extending the porch beyond the lateral elevations, often incorporating a porte cochere; broad overhanging eaves, usually with exposed rafters or sloping soffits; and a different paint color or façade treatment on the second story. Porch supports are often massive masonry piers, but large wooden pillars raised on brick pedestals are also common...In its simplest form, the house had two large rooms, usually living room and dining room, with a front or “reception” hall and a small kitchen at the rear of the hall, the kitchen being extended into an ell on the [Joe P.] Kramer plans. The interior was usually finished with simple Colonial Revival elements.¹⁶

Butchko cites contractor Joe P. Kramer (1867-1924) as a major builder of American Foursquare-style dwellings in Elizabeth City, listing a number of examples of Kramer’s work including the Isaac P. Perry House (1924), the Munden-Overman House (1922).¹⁷ Milton Savin was another area contractor skilled in this type, and Herbert Woodley Simpson, who practiced in New Bern and Norfolk, is thought to have built at least one American Foursquare style house in Elizabeth City.¹⁸

A further hypothesis for this style’s presence in rural Pasquotank County is not just the proximity of Elizabeth City, but also of Virginia’s Tidewater cities, which abounded with American Foursquares.

Evaluation

The Sawyer House is recommended as **not eligible** for listing to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A. To merit eligibility under Criterion A, a property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American history, or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to historic contexts such as Agriculture.¹⁹ In spite of information imparted from Thomas Butchko’s Pasquotank County architectural history study and from local citizens, it is not evident that this house or farm played a unique historic role in the county or the state. Furthermore, the property’s physical setting and the house itself has been successively altered over the last thirty years; the loss of major supporting outbuildings, setting, and alterations to this property have made a case of eligibility under the historic context of Agriculture indefensible.

The Sawyer House is **not eligible** under Criterion B, a category for individuals whose specific contributions to history can be identified and documented. No individuals

¹⁶ Butchko, Pasquotank, p. 197. Especially fine rural examples of American Foursquares constructed in the county at this time, and shown in the Pasquotank book, include the Raper-Small House, SR 1100, Salem Township (p. 125); Harley M. James Farm, SR 1105, Salem Township (pp. 118-119); and the Percy A. Pritchard House, US 17, Mount Hermon Township (p. 92).

¹⁷ Ibid., pp. 197-198.

¹⁸ Ibid, pp. 226-227. Butchko attributes the A. B. Houtz House on 114 E. Colonial Avenue to Simpson.

¹⁹ *National Register Bulletin 15* (Washington, DC, U. S. Department of the Interior, 1991), p. 12.

significant in local, state, or national history are known to have been active with this property.

The Sawyer House is **not eligible** under Criterion C for Design and Construction. To be eligible under Criterion C, a property must meet one of the following requirements:

- Embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction;
- Represent the work of a master;
- Possess high artistic value;
- Represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.²⁰

Finally, under the scope given for this report, which specifically addresses above-ground resources, the Sawyer House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D. For properties to be eligible under Criterion D they must, first, have or have had information contributing to our understanding of human history or prehistory. Second, this information must be considered important.²¹ No additional aboveground information specific to Criterion D was discovered during fieldwork or research.

²⁰ *National Register Bulletin 15*, pp. 17-20.

²¹ *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 15.



Figure 70: Sawyer House, aerial view from Pasquotank County GIS maps (blue line is parcel boundary), 2008.



Figure 71: Sawyer House, drive way and ruins of outbuilding in distance. Mary Pope Furr, NCDOT, August 2009.

Property No. 70:
John Ira Winslow House



Figure 72: John Ira Winslow House, 962 US 158, Morgan's Corner vic. Mary Pope Furr, NCDOT, August 2009.

Location and Description

This American Foursquare-style dwelling, constructed between 1915 and 1925, was built in close proximity to the Sawyer House in the Morgan's Corner community. Of the two, the John Ira Winslow House has a more identifiably American Foursquare appearance, with the sloping, low-slung proportions of the roof and hip dormer, as well as the hip dormer window, more in line with the Prairie Style that influenced this dwelling type. Original features include the paired and single window openings, the transomed and sidelit sidehall entrance, and the hip roof porch supported by post-over-pier supports. As with the Sawyer House, its peer across the road, the Winslow House has had considerable alterations to its exterior and surroundings. Besides replacement windows and extensions to its one-story rear ell, the house is covered with replacement vinyl siding that obscures the architectural details the original siding provided. Except for a few mature trees surrounding the house and one small unidentifiable shed at the parcel's rear, the landscape has been razed and two modern large metal sheds are immediately west of the house [Figure 73]

In the cases of the Winslow and Sawyer houses, added with Black Acre Farm and other examples in Salem and Mount Hermon Townships, American Foursquare-style dwellings' adaptation to a rural, rather than urban small-town, format seems to be a case of "trickle-up," that is, farmers looking to nearby Elizabeth City for a new "modern" farmhouse form. In *On The Shores of The Pasquotank*, Thomas Butchko describes this style and its early twentieth-century prevalence in the county seat:

The most popular house style in Elizabeth City during the 1910s and 1920s was the ubiquitous American Foursquare. It was the most prevalent and vernacular derivative of the Prairie style house. This house type was advocated by the so-

called Prairie School of Chicago, of which Frank Lloyd Wright was its most renowned proponent. Characterized by a boxy two-story block beneath a prominent hipped roof and featuring a hip-roof front porch, the American Foursquare style emphasized horizontal dimensions. This was done in a variety of ways: extending the porch beyond the lateral elevations, often incorporating a porte cochere; broad overhanging eaves, usually with exposed rafters or sloping soffits; and a different paint color or façade treatment on the second story. Porch supports are often massive masonry piers, but large wooden pillars raised on brick pedestals are also common....In its simplest form, the house had two large rooms, usually living room and dining room, with a front or “reception” hall and a small kitchen at the rear of the hall, the kitchen being extended into an ell on the [Joe P.] Kramer plans. The interior was usually finished with simple Colonial Revival elements.²²

Butchko cites contractor Joe P. Kramer (1867-1924) as a major builder of American Foursquare-style dwellings in Elizabeth City, listing a number of examples of Kramer’s work including the Isaac P. Perry House (1924), the Munden-Overman House (1922).²³ Milton Savin was another area contractor skilled in this type, and Herbert Woodley Simpson, who practiced in New Bern and Norfolk, is thought to have built at least one American Foursquare style house in Elizabeth City.²⁴

A further hypothesis for this style’s presence in rural Pasquotank County is not just the proximity of Elizabeth City, but also of Virginia’s Tidewater cities, which abounded with American Foursquares.

Evaluation

The Winslow House is recommended as **not eligible** for listing to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A. To merit eligibility under Criterion A, a property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American history, or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to historic contexts such as Agriculture.²⁵ In spite of information imparted from Thomas Butchko’s Pasquotank County architectural history study and from local citizens, it is not evident that this house or farm played a unique historic role in the county or the state. Furthermore, the property’s physical settings and the house itself has been successively altered over the last thirty years; the loss of major supporting outbuildings, setting, and alterations to this property has made a case of eligibility under the historic context of Agriculture indefensible.

²² Butchko, Pasquotank, p. 197. Especially fine rural examples of American Foursquares constructed in the county at this time, and shown in the Pasquotank book, include the Raper-Small House, SR 1100, Salem Township (p. 125); Harley M. James Farm, SR 1105, Salem Township (pp. 118-119); and the Percy A. Pritchard House, US 17, Mount Hermon Township (p. 92).

²³ Ibid., pp. 197-198.

²⁴ Ibid, pp. 226-227. Butchko attributes the A. B. Houtz House on 114 E. Colonial Avenue to Simpson.

²⁵ *National Register Bulletin 15* (Washington, DC, U. S. Department of the Interior, 1991), p. 12.

The Winslow House is **not eligible** under Criterion B, a category for individuals whose specific contributions to history can be identified and documented. No individuals significant in local, state, or national history are known to have been active with this property.

The Winslow House is **not eligible** under Criterion C for Design and Construction. To be eligible under Criterion C, a property must meet one of the following requirements:

- Embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction;
- Represent the work of a master;
- Possess high artistic value;
- Represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.²⁶

Finally, under the scope given for this report, which specifically addresses above-ground resources, the Winslow House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D. For properties to be eligible under Criterion D they must, first, have or have had information contributing to our understanding of human history or prehistory. Second, this information must be considered important.²⁷ No additional aboveground information specific to Criterion D was discovered during fieldwork or research.

²⁶ *National Register Bulletin 15*, pp. 17-20.

²⁷ *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 15.



Figure 73: Winslow House, aerial view from Pasquotank County GIS maps (blue line is parcel boundary), 2008.



Figure 74: Winslow House, east elevation. Mary Pope Furr, NCDOT, August 2009.

Property No. 26:
James W. Hill Farm, GA 162



Figure 75: James W. Hill Farm, 1386 US 158, Sunbury vic. Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, August 2009

Location and Description

Visible from the road, the James W. Hill Farm's approach is framed by a few hardy mature cedars on either side of the allee. Its setting, from the allee and surrounding cultivated fields to the dwelling and its domestic and agricultural outbuildings, remains intact and exemplary of traditional farmsteads in the Albemarle. The Hills were one of several families who established agricultural complexes during the early nineteenth century along this terrain, located east of Sunbury and just west of the crest at Acorn Hill Road leading down into the Great Dismal Swamp. Of these complexes, few have remained intact and many, such as the neighboring Whitmel Hill Farm, have gradually deteriorated from years of neglect.

Beyond the allee and grounds, house and farm buildings have been altered through successive decades of family ownership. Part of alterations involves a certain traditional use; from documentation provided by the Hill family, outbuildings have been moved from one site to another and adapted to new uses as has suited the family's purpose, thereby ensuring the buildings' continued function as outbuildings, if not their continued use in their original function. Although substantially altered, the complex has two unique nineteenth-century outbuildings not known to be otherwise extant in the R-2579 project area—a salt fish house, where herring and other local fish were cured and dried, and a saddle-notched log barn that the present owner altered by adding a cement floor in the 1980s so that her grandchildren had a place to roller skate.¹ According to the present

¹ Mrs. John D. Hill, Sunbury, NC, August 2009 correspondence with Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT (received September 2009). At my supervisor's request, I took additional photographs of the James W. Hill Farm on August 11, 2009, but felt uncomfortable about taking photographs behind the house without the knowledge

owner, the salt fish house was converted into a tool house at some time within the past thirty years, so it is not clear how intact the interior remains; its exterior is now covered with replacement siding. Arrangement of the outbuildings (apart from the salt fish house, which was moved from another part of the property) remains traditional, with the domestic structures—a privy, the site of a chicken coop, and a small, early twentieth-century dwelling for a servant or tenant worker—grouped immediately around the house.² Surviving altered agricultural outbuildings, including the log barn and stable, animal pen, and corncrib, are grouped across the alley, southeast of the house, and are all covered by replacement vinyl siding.

James W. Hill's house has had expansions and alterations comparable to its accompanying outbuildings. The core of the 1856-1857 house, a two-story, three-bay dwelling (the two bays east of the entrance are original bays), had a sidehall plan, one of the common house types seen in eastern Gates County during the early-to-mid-nineteenth century. During the early twentieth century, the house was expanded to its central two-story, five-bay format; the three westernmost bays are part of the earlier sidehall plan. Apart from changes to original fenestration, the interior plan was altered when the steep box side stair was taken out and replaced with an open, center hall staircase.³ At that time, the present full-façade porch with its column piers were added. Vestiges of the house's earlier appearance—simply-paneled, broadly-proportioned wainscoting, consonant with vernacular Greek Revival style—coexist with Victorian period and Colonial Revival-style mantelpieces.⁴ The Hill family further augmented the residence by what Thomas Butchko termed a “considerable remodeling” between 1979 and 1981, although specific details were not given. At that same time an extension was added to the rear shed, and a substantial, detached garage was built behind the house.

Historical Background

James W. Hill (1828-1872) and his wife Mary Elizabeth Blanchard Hill raised at least nine children on this farm, established in the mid-1850s. Although likely having endured the privations and poverty engendered by the Civil War, by 1870 Hill's real estate worth was \$11,000, his personal estate \$2,700, and two farm laborers lived on the premises in addition to his family. Ten years later, however, the laborers on the farm were Hill's adult sons James and John.⁵ According to family history, the youngest son, Willard O. Hill,

and consent of the owner; therefore, I have no photograph of the fish house in this report. From current GIS county photographs, an outbuilding does indeed stand on the site documented by Thomas Butchko in the 1980s.

² Mrs. Hill has noted that a greenhouse was built onto the tenant dependency's south elevation in the 1970s-1980s.

³ Thomas Butchko, Gates County Survey File on James W. Hill Family Farm, ca. 1985, NC-HPO, Survey and Planning Archives.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ U. S. Federal Census, Gates County, NC, 1870 and 1880 population schedules for Holly Grove Township. Thomas Butchko gives James W. Hill's death date as 1872, but he is listed in the 1880 schedule as 53 years of age.

inherited the farm in the early twentieth century and made many of the significant changes to the house; his wife, Lena Parker Hill, lived on the farm until their deaths in the early 1960s, after which time the premises were left to ruin for some years.⁶ A descendant, J. D. Hill and his wife, acquired the house in the late 1970s, and the second wave of major alterations took place. The house and farmstead remain in the Hill family.

Evaluation

It should be noted that, although the house and outbuildings have been considerably altered, the James W. Hill Farm is remarkable for, in spite of all its changes, having retained surprisingly strong integrities of location and setting. House and farm stand on original location and, despite smaller outbuildings being moved about the complex, they have stayed on the farm. It is probable that earlier plantings and demarcations, such as fencing, around the house complex, are gone but the allee and its resulting road between house and farm, in addition to the allee's surviving mature cedars and the surrounding cultivated fields, are strong setting features not seen (except for field patterns) with the neighboring contemporary farmsteads along this portion of US 158. These factors convey an approximation of the James W. Hill Farm's historic character.

But this "approximation" is not enough for the purposes of this Section 106 evaluation. In spite of the surprising strength of location and setting, the house and farm's severely compromised integrities of workmanship and materials correspondingly compromise integrity of feeling and association, important integral aspects for consideration of the James W. Hill Farm as a historic property eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Therefore, the James W. Hill Farm is recommended as **not eligible** for listing to the National Register. To merit eligibility under Criterion A, a property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American history, or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to historic contexts such as Agriculture or Social History.⁷ In spite of information imparted from Thomas Butchko's Gates County architectural history study and from local citizens, it is not evident that this house or farm played a unique historic role in the county or the state.

The James W. Hill Farm is **not eligible** under Criterion B, a category for individuals whose specific contributions to history can be identified and documented. No individuals significant in local, state, or national history are known to have been active with this dwelling.

The James W. Hill Farm is **not eligible** under Criterion C for Design and Construction. To be eligible under Criterion C, a property must meet one of the following requirements:

⁶ Hill correspondence; Butchko, Hill survey file.

⁷ *National Register Bulletin 15* (Washington, DC, U. S. Department of the Interior, 1991), p. 12.

- Embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction;
- Represent the work of a master;
- Possess high artistic value;
- Represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.⁸

Although interior access was not granted to NCDOT's Historic Architecture Group, Butchko's documentation of over twenty years ago describes an interior with already compromised integrity. The exterior, with its alterations and replacement siding, has further obscured or obliterated the house's intrinsic design and construction details.

Finally, under the scope given for this report, which specifically addresses above-ground resources, the James W. Hill Farm is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D. For properties to be eligible under Criterion D they must, first, have or have had information contributing to our understanding of human history or prehistory. Second, this information must be considered important.⁹ No additional aboveground information specific to Criterion D was discovered during fieldwork or research.

⁸ *National Register Bulletin 15*, pp. 17-20.

⁹ *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 15.



Figure 76: James W. Hill Farm, front elevation. Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, August 2009.



Figure 77: James W. Hill Farm, small barn. Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, August 2009.



Figure 78: James W. Hill Farm, log barn. Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, August 2009.



Figure 79: James W. Hill Farm, W. elevation log barn. Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, August 2009.



Figure 80: James W. Hill Farm, Servant's house and later greenhouse. Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, August 2009.

Property No. 24:
Benjamin F. Pierce House, GA 428



Figure 81: Benjamin F. Pierce House, 1299 US 158 E (taken from right-of-way). Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, August 2009.

Location and Description

Benjamin Pierce’s two-story, frame house stands at the south side of US 158 on flat terrain, screened by pecan trees, cedars, and smaller flowering trees and shrubs. One of several nineteenth-century farmsteads between Sunbury and the Great Dismal Swamp, it has lost nearly all its period agricultural and domestic outbuildings but, unlike the Whitmel Hill House and the Pearce House, remains inhabited.

In 1986 during the Gates County Architectural Survey, Thomas Butchko’s photographs show that the house—a two-bay, sidehall plan one room deep with a two-story rear ell and one-story rear ell—had a side-gable, one-story frame kitchen-dining building directly connected to the one-story rear ell. The former kitchen, of frame construction with flush eaves and indication of a large hearth chimney at its west gable end, was destroyed due to tree damage during Hurricane Isabel in 2003. At the time of Butchko’s survey, the 7:1 bond west end chimney, its narrow double shoulders and stepped brick foundation typical of chimneys built after 1860, was in good condition. Presently, possibly a consequence of the 2003 hurricane as well, its chimneystack is gone. Other alterations include the picture window added by the Pierce family between 1940 and 1955, some replacement vinyl siding, and alterations to the front and side porches. According to the current owner, many of the windows were replaced by double-hung, six-over-six sash, “most with hand-blown glass.”¹⁰ Current photographs of the house were provided by the owner, who requested that NCDOT’s Historic Architecture Group not enter their property.

¹⁰ Mrs. Madelin Becker, Sunbury, NC, written communication to Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, September 2009.

Historical Background

According to local history, this two-story, sidehall plan house and kitchen were built for farmer Benjamin F. Pierce (1833?-1887?) in the 1870s. Pierce, a young farmer with a wife and son in 1860, was living on or near the present site of his home. Ten years later, Pierce (then listed by the census taker as “Pearce”) was a carpenter with a household of seven, a cook, and real estate value that had jumped to 1,800 from 500 in 1860. By 1880 Benjamin F. Pierce’s two adult sons, Willie and Luther (1860-1951), were assisting him on the farm while he pursued an occupation as a wheelwright.¹¹

In 1887, Pierce left the 135-acre farm and house to his son, Luther Pierce. The younger Pierce, in addition to farming, shared his father’s skill with carpentry; he ran an undertaker’s shop in nearby Sunbury and, according to the house’s present owner, later operated a blacksmith shop at his home and apparently continued to make coffins later in life.¹² Luther Pierce’s adopted son, Lloyd Quentin Pierce (1903-1986), inherited the farm but chose to rent it out rather than live there.¹³ Lloyd Q. Pierce’s wife Mildred survived him but after her death, the old Pierce House was empty for at least six years. In 1995, the current owners bought the house.

Evaluation

The Benjamin F. Pierce House is recommended as **not eligible** for listing to the National Register. To merit eligibility under Criterion A, a property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American history, or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to historic contexts such as Agriculture or Social History.¹⁴ In spite of information imparted from Thomas Butchko’s Gates County architectural history study and from local citizens, it is not evident that this house played a unique historic role in the county or the state. Furthermore, no field patterns have survived on this property, nor is there an extant outbuilding complex on the premises contemporary to the house to merit eligibility under Agriculture.

The Benjamin F. Pierce house is **not eligible** under Criterion B, a category for individuals whose specific contributions to history can be identified and documented. No individuals significant in local, state, or national history are known to have been active with this dwelling.

¹¹ U. S. Federal Census, Gates County, NC, 1870 and 1880 population schedules for Holly Grove Township; 1860 population for Gatesville Township, Hunter Hill District. Also, Thomas Butchko, survey file for Benjamin F. Pierce House, HPO Survey and Planning Archives.

¹² Madelin Becker, Sunbury, NC, September 2009; also Thomas Butchko’s entry for Benjamin F. Pierce House, HPO Survey and Planning.

¹³ Butchko, Benjamin F. Pierce House survey file.

¹⁴ *National Register Bulletin 15* (Washington, DC, U. S. Department of the Interior, 1991), p. 12.

The Benjamin F. Pierce is **not eligible** under Criterion C for Design and Construction. To be eligible under Criterion C, a property must meet one of the following requirements:

- Embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction;
- Represent the work of a master;
- Possess high artistic value;
- Represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.¹⁵

Although access was not granted to NCDOT's Historic Architecture Group, Butchko's documentation of over twenty years ago describes a property with already compromised integrity. The exterior, with its alterations and replacement siding, has further obscured or obliterated the house's intrinsic design and construction details, added to the unfortunate loss of the kitchen building, the only known detached kitchen in the study area.

Finally, under the scope given for this report, which specifically addresses above-ground resources, the Benjamin F. Pierce House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D. For properties to be eligible under Criterion D they must, first, have or have had information contributing to our understanding of human history or prehistory. Second, this information must be considered important.¹⁶ No additional aboveground information specific to Criterion D was discovered during fieldwork or research.

¹⁵ *National Register Bulletin 15*, pp. 17-20.

¹⁶ *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 15.



Figure 82: Benjamin F. Pierce House, front and part of west elevation. Madelin Becker, Sunbury, NC, September 2009.



Figure 83: Benjamin F. Pierce House, east elevation, Madelin Becker, Sunbury, NC, September 2009.



Figure 84: Benjamin F. Pierce House, south and east elevations (former shed in foreground), Madelin Becker, Sunbury, NC, September 2009.

Property No. 23:
Whitmel Hill House, GA 167



Figure 85: Whitmel Hill House, US 158, Sunbury vic. Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, August 2009.

Location and Description

Uninhabited since the late 1950s, the deteriorated Whitmel Hill House stands a short distance west of the house built by his father, James W. Hill (Property No. 26). Presently ringed by overgrowth and pines, the detached kitchen on the property in 1988 has long since vanished, and the house itself, used for farm equipment and hay storage for some years, is not far from vanishing. The six-over-six, double hung sash windows in the house's core two-story, sidehall plan is nearly all gone, with remnants of muntins and some louvered shutters remaining; likewise, the two-over-two sash windows in the house's two-story rear ell are nearly gone as well.

The circa 1890 house is remarkable for its continuation of the two-story, sidehall plan dwelling popular among eastern Gates County landowners before the Civil War. This makes its extreme deterioration all the more unfortunate. In the 1980s, Thomas Butchko described the Whitmel Hill House as “pleasantly finished with modest Victorian details,” including “turned porch posts, turned balusters and newel and the stair, and simple mantels.” The front and rear ell porches have small, engaged rooflines consonant with earlier regional porches. In contrast, surviving interior elements show another trend toward modernity, as walls are sheathed with manufactured beaded board, rather than lathed and plastered. Although initially unusual, the straight-run stair positioned nearly flush against a double-hung sash window was a common practice, whereby light could enter an otherwise dark hall.¹⁷

¹⁷ Penne Sandbeck, 12 December 2009 e-mail communication from Peter Sandbeck, NC-HPO. According to Peter Sandbeck, who worked in NC-HPO's Restoration Branch for many years, the juxtaposition of a staircase so close to a window was “done everywhere, in houses both high style and low, and surprisingly often in churches where stairs leading up to balconies had to cross past the rear windows on each side.” Sandbeck added that it was likely “the old timers viewed this arrangement as actually being beneficial, i. e.,

Historical Background

Whitmel F. Hill (1868-1945), a younger son of James W. Hill, was living at this location next to his family's farm by 1900, a single man and farmer. By 1920, he and his wife Elizabeth Bertha Parker Hill ("Bert," 1891?-1978) were raising their three children on the premises. After Hill's death, by which time his children were grown, Bert Hill sold the house and farm and moved to Sunbury. Eventually, the house was left to decay as the land surrounding it became more heavily farmed.¹⁸

Evaluation

The Whitmel Hill House is recommended as **not eligible** for listing to the National Register. To merit eligibility under Criterion A, a property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American history, or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to historic contexts such as Agriculture or Social History.¹⁹ In spite of information imparted from Thomas Butchko's Gates County architectural history study and from local citizens, it is not evident that this house played a unique historic role in the county or the state. Furthermore, the outbuilding complex on the premises contemporary to the house that was surveyed by Butchko in the 1980s no longer remains, a considerable blow to integrity of setting and feeling.

The Whitmel Hill House is **not eligible** under Criterion B, a category for individuals whose specific contributions to history can be identified and documented. No individuals significant in local, state, or national history are known to have been active with this dwelling.

The Whitmel Hill House is **not eligible** under Criterion C for Design and Construction. To be eligible under Criterion C, a property must meet one of the following requirements:

- Embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction;
- Represent the work of a master;
- Possess high artistic value;
- Represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.²⁰

it provided natural light where most needed in an era when a stair could be a dark place on a cloudy, rainy day. "

¹⁸ U. S. Federal Census, Gates County, NC, 1900, 1910, and 1920 Population Schedules for Holly Grove Township; Thomas Butchko, survey file for Whitmel F. Hill Farm, NC-HPO Survey and Planning Archives.

¹⁹ *National Register Bulletin 15* (Washington, DC, U. S. Department of the Interior, 1991), p. 12.

²⁰ *National Register Bulletin 15*, pp. 17-20.

Had the house remained reasonably intact, it is arguable that the Whitmel Hill House might be determined eligible as exemplary of antebellum, vernacular building practices continuing at the turn of the twentieth century, combining traditional, regional building with more modern, mass-produced building materials and decorative details. However, the grave deterioration of the structure has severely compromised its integrity of materials, workmanship, and the related qualities of feeling and association.

Finally, under the scope given for this report, which specifically addresses above-ground resources, the Whitmel Hill House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D. For properties to be eligible under Criterion D they must, first, have or have had information contributing to our understanding of human history or prehistory. Second, this information must be considered important.²¹ No additional aboveground information specific to Criterion D was discovered during fieldwork or research.

²¹ *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 15.



Figure 86: Whitmel Hill House, front elevation. Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT. August 2009.



Figure 87: Whitmel Hill House, east elevation (with improvised tractor shed). Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, August 2009.



Figure 88: Whitmel Hill House, NW view of house from north elevation, showing rear ell's west elevation. Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, August 2009.



Figure 89: Whitmel Hill House, detail of window at west elevation. Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, August 2009.

***Property No. 20:
Pearce House, GA 425***



Figure 90: Pearce House, S. side US 158, Sunbury vic. Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, August 2009.

Location and Description

Sited on a small rise just southeast of Lassiter Swamp, the former Pearce House has been used as a farm storage facility for many years and no period outbuildings have survived on the premises. According to the current owner, a very small family cemetery is located nearby, and at least two of the graves have brick vaults and stone grave markers; it was not possible to access the cemetery during fieldwork, furthermore it is not visible from the road.

The frame house, its exterior details girdled by a tractor and equipment shed, retains its side-gable, two-story form, as well as a one-story rear kitchen ell. From surviving exterior elements, such as the small interior end chimney flues and the roofline's prominent gable returns, the Pierce House's construction date is thought to be between 1890 and 1900. In spite of a relatively recent tin roof, the house's interior is largely gutted and unsafe to enter. This house was only map-coded, not surveyed, by Thomas Butchko during the 1986-1987 Gates County Historic Architecture Survey, suggesting that it had already been altered.

Historical Background

Very little is known regarding the Pearce House's history. The present owner bought the property in 1971 and recalled it having been in the Pearce family for many years, and that a Charlie Pearce had occupied the house as recently as 1970.²² Census records from 1920 show a Charlie H. Pearce (or "Pierce"), a farmer, on the property with his wife Martha

²² Mr. Joshua Perry, Sunbury, NC, August 2009 telephone conversation with Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT.

and their five young children, but whether the family stayed on the farm with the onset of the Great Depression is not known.²³

Evaluation

The Pearce House is recommended as **not eligible** for listing to the National Register. To merit eligibility under Criterion A, a property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American history, or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to historic contexts such as Agriculture or Social History.²⁴ It is not evident that this considerably dilapidated house, a plain farmhouse built at the turn of the twentieth century, played a unique historic role in the county or the state.

Presently, the only integrity the Pearce House maintains is integrity of location. Integrity of setting was eradicated some years ago when the property ceased to be a farmstead and evolved into a ramshackle storage facility. No outbuildings contemporary to the house have survived. The house's deterioration and change of use have compromised integrities of design, materials, and workmanship, which have accordingly compromised the integral aspects of feeling and association.

The Pearce House is **not eligible** under Criterion B, a category for individuals whose specific contributions to history can be identified and documented. No individuals significant in local, state, or national history are known to have been active with this dwelling.

The Pearce House is **not eligible** under Criterion C for Design and Construction. To be eligible under Criterion C, a property must meet one of the following requirements:

- Embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction;
- Represent the work of a master;
- Possess high artistic value;
- Represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.²⁵

The former farmhouse, modest at its prime, has suffered a number of reversals from deterioration and alterations, rendering it not eligible under this criterion due to lack of integrity of design, materials, and workmanship.

²³ U. S. Federal Census, Gates County, NC, 1920 Population Schedule for Hunters Mill Township (S. side of US 158).

²⁴ *National Register Bulletin 15* (Washington, DC, U. S. Department of the Interior, 1991), p. 12.

²⁵ *National Register Bulletin 15*, pp. 17-20.

Finally, under the scope given for this report, which specifically addresses above-ground resources, the Pearce House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D. For properties to be eligible under Criterion D they must, first, have or have had information contributing to our understanding of human history or prehistory. Second, this information must be considered important.²⁶ No additional aboveground information specific to Criterion D was discovered during fieldwork or research.

²⁶ *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 15.



Figure 91: Pearce House, partial view of east elevation. Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, August 2009.



Figure 92: Pearce House, detail of shed, east elevation. Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, August 2009.



Figure 93: Pearce House, south elevation. Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT. August 2009.

Property No. 8:
Beulah Baptist Church, GA 416



Figure 94: Beulah Baptist Church, 967 US 158, Sunbury. Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, May 2009.

Location and Description

Sited at the eastern edge of Sunbury, Beulah Baptist Church was built in 1928 by a congregation that had relocated from a church south of Gatesville. When this church was built, it was likely bordered by woodland and cultivated fields; presently, it faces a small 1940s-1950s housing development and a 1960s strip mall. There is no cemetery on the premises, and little in the way of a cultivated landscape. Besides the church, the complex includes a one-story, detached annex, and a small playground/park; each component is separate from the church, which, with the front lawn, is an island ringed by a spacious asphalt parking lot.

The cross-shaped church, sporting a 1990s fiberglass steeple, juxtaposes, as observed by Thomas Butchko, Colonial Revival and Craftsman styles. The round-arch stained glass windows and gabled portico sheltering a fanlight and double-door entrance coexist with the roof's deliberately exposed brackets. The Sunday School wing, built around the same time as the sanctuary, is a one-story hip roof rear shed on a raised brick basement, maximizing space and accommodating more members, a feature likely seen with the church's auditorium plan interior. Later augmentations include the one-story Sunday School annex, constructed in 1952, and exterior vinyl siding in 1984. The church's stained glass windows are also a relatively recent addition, installed in 1957. NCDOT's Historic Architecture Group contacted the church regarding access to the interior, but this was not granted.

Historical Background

Beulah Baptist Church was founded in 1895, in the southeastern Gates County community of Zion near Gatesville. In 1928, the congregation relocated to the larger settlement of Sunbury, where they built the present church building.²⁷ In recent years, the church has become a mission church, only partly staffed.

Evaluation

Beulah Baptist Church is recommended as **not eligible** for listing to the National Register. To merit eligibility under Criterion A, a property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American history, or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to historic contexts such as Religion.²⁸ It is not evident that this church played a unique historic role in the county or the state.

Beulah Baptist Church is **not eligible** under Criterion B, a category for individuals whose specific contributions to history can be identified and documented. No individuals significant in local, state, or national history are known to have been active with this dwelling.

Beulah Baptist Church is **not eligible** under Criterion C for Design and Construction. To be eligible under Criterion C, a property must meet one of the following requirements:

- Embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction;
- Represent the work of a master;
- Possess high artistic value;
- Represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.²⁹

Interior access was not granted to NCDOT's Historic Architecture Group during fieldwork, but the building has clearly been altered beyond its 1928 appearance, from the 1957 stained glass windows to the weatherboards covered with vinyl siding.

Finally, under the scope given for this report, which specifically addresses above-ground resources, Beulah Baptist Church is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D. For properties to be eligible under Criterion D they must, first, have or have had information contributing to our understanding of human history or prehistory. Second,

²⁷ Harrell, pp. 80-83; Butchko, Gates, pp. 170, 176; Branson 1867, p. 47.

²⁸ *National Register Bulletin 15* (Washington, DC, U. S. Department of the Interior, 1991), p. 12.

²⁹ *National Register Bulletin 15*, pp. 17-20.

this information must be considered important.³⁰ No additional aboveground information specific to Criterion D was discovered during fieldwork or research.

³⁰ *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 15.



Figure 95: Beulah Baptist Church, entrance. Penne Sandbeck NCDOT, August 2009.



Figure 96: Beulah Baptist Church, west elevation, Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, August 2009.



Figure 97: Beulah Baptist Church, detail of window. Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, August 2009.



Figure 98: Beulah Baptist Church, view of east elevation. Penne Sandbeck NCDOT, August 2009.



Figure 99: Beulah Baptist Church, rear elevation. Penne Sandbeck NCDOT, August 2009.



Figure 100: Beulah Baptist Church, 1952 annex. Penne Sandbeck NCDOT, August 2009.



Figure 101: Beulah Baptist Church, exit sign. Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, May 2009.

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IX. Appendix

A. Concurrence Form for Properties Not Eligible for the National Register

B. Photographic Inventory of Ineligible Properties

C. Table of Surveyed Properties with NC-HPO Survey Site Numbers

Federal Aid #

TIP # R-2579

County: Gates-Pasquotank

CONCURRENCE FORM FOR PROPERTIES NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Project Description: Widen US 158 from NC 32 in Sunbury (Gates) to US 17 near Morgans Corner (Pasquotank)

On June 16, 2009, representatives of the

- North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT)
- Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)
- North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (HPO)
- Other

Reviewed the subject project at historic architectural resources photograph review session/consultation and

All parties present agreed

- There are no properties over fifty years old within the project's Area of Potential Effects (APE).
- There are no properties less than fifty years old which are considered to meet Criteria Consideration G within the project's APE.
- There are properties over fifty years old within the project's APE, but based on the historical information available and the photographs of each property, the properties identified as _____ are considered not eligible for the National Register and no further evaluation of them is necessary. Photographs of these properties are attached.
- There are no National Register-listed or Study Listed properties within the project's APE.
- All properties greater than 50 years of age located in the APE have been considered at this consultation, and based upon the above concurrence, all compliance for historic architecture with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and GS 121-12(a) has been completed for this project.

More information is requested on properties ^{12, 13, 14 (SU)} 8, 20, 23, 24, 25, 35, 40, 42, 48, 55, ^(SU) 69, 70, 72, 85, 87, 92-118, 124-144, ^(SU) 12-14, 42-118, 124-144 - eval. & photo. Sunbury HD expense)

Signed:

Penne Sandbeck June 16, 2009
 Representative, NCDOT Date

 FHWA, for the Division Administrator, or other Federal Agency Date

 Representative, HPO Date

Renee Medkiff-Ealey 6-16-09
 State Historic Preservation Officer Date

If a survey report is prepared, a final copy of this form and the attached list will be included.

**Appendix II:
Properties Determined Not Eligible for The National Register of Historic Places
Through NC-HPO Concurrence on June 16, 2009**



Property 1: 822 US 158E, PIN 0100525. Determined Not Eligible.



**Property 2: Former Lassiter Brothers complex, 770 US 158 E. PIN 0100391.
Determined Not Eligible**



Property 3: Brinkley Farm, 919 US 158E. PIN 1002260. Determined Not Eligible



Property 4: 960 US 158E. PIN 0500118. Determined Not Eligible



Property 5: 964 US 158E. PIN 0500107. Determined Not Eligible



Property 6: 966 US 158E. PIN 0500893. Determined Not Eligible



Property 7: 968 US 158#. PIN 0500945. Determined Not Eligible



Property 9: 988 US 158E. PIN 0500698. Determined Not Eligible



Property 10: Sunbury P. O., 990 US 158 E. PIN 0500056. Determined Not Eligible



Property 16: 1060 US 158 E. PIN 0500534. **Determined Not Eligible**



Property 17: 1070 Orchard Street (at US 158). PIN 0501170. **Determined Not Eligible**



Property 18: 1130 US 158, PIN 0500513. **Determined Not Eligible**



Property 19: 1129 US 158, PIN 0500907. **Determined Not Eligible**



Property 21: US 158 at SR 1429 (no GIS address). PIN 0500701. **Determined Not Eligible**



Property 22: 3 Sugar Run. PIN 0600407. **Determined Not Eligible**



Property 26: 1367 US 158. PIN 0600634. **Determined Not Eligible.**



Property 27: 1389 US 158. PIN 0600859. **Determined Not Eligible.**



Property 28: 1460 US 158. PIN 0500697. **Determined Not Eligible.**



Property 29: 1480 US 158. PIN 1000444. **Determined Not Eligible.**



Property 30: 1490 US 158. PIN 1001859. **Determined Not Eligible.**



Property 31: William Henry Speight Farm (GA 314), S side US 158 between SR 1002 and SR 1336. PIN 0600111. **Determined Not Eligible.**



Property 32: 1640 US 158. PIN 0500473. **Determined Not Eligible**



Property 33: 26 Folly Road. PIN 0501172. **Determined Not Eligible.**



Property 34: 1629 US 158. PIN 0601002. **Determined Not Eligible.**



Property 36: 333 US 158. PIN 7948552228. **Determined Not Eligible.**



Property 37: 537 US 158. PIN 7958734245. **Determined Not Eligible.**



Property 38: 555 US 158. PIN 7958827891. **Determined Not Eligible.**



Property 39: Former Lynch's Corner Store, SE corner US 158 and SR 1356. PIN 7958921461. **Determined Not Eligible.**



Property 41: 599 US 158. PIN 7958906872. **Determined Not Eligible.**



Property 43: 754 US 158, E of SR 1001. PIN 7968707829. **Determined Not Eligible.**



Property 44: 778 US 158. PIN 7968817051. Determined Not Eligible.



Property 45: 790 US 158. PIN 7968912458. Determined Not Eligible.



Property 46: 822 US 158. PIN 7978018853. Determined Not Eligible.



Property 47: 807 US 158. PIN 7978018471. **Determined Not Eligible.**



Property 49: 862 US 158. PIN 7978226311. **Determined Not Eligible.**



Property 50: Community Club of Newland, SE corner US 158 and SR 1359. PIN 7978320124. **Determined Not Eligible.**



Property 51: 881 US 158. PIN 7978328322. **Determined Not Eligible.**



Property 52: 891 US 158. PIN 7978319767. **Determined Not Eligible.**



Property 53: 894 US 158. PIN 7978422791. **Determined Not Eligible.**



Property 54: Newland Township Water Tower, N side US 158, Jackson's Corner. PIN 7978425989.
Determined Not Eligible.



Property 56: 897 US 158. PIN 7978412818. **Determined Not Eligible.**



Property 57: 899 US 158. PIN 7978413861. **Determined Not Eligible.**



Property 58: 901 US 158. PIN 7978414759. **Determined Not Eligible.**



Property 59: 903 US 158. PIN 7978415736. **Determined Not Eligible.**



Property 60: 905 US 158. PIN 7978418974. **Determined Not Eligible.**



Property 61: 909 US 158. PIN 7978521336. **Determined Not Eligible.**



Property 62: 913 US 158. PIN 7978522324. **Determined Not Eligible.**



Property 63: 917 US 158. PIN 7978524815. **Determined Not Eligible.**



Property 64: 921 US 158. PIN 7978515722. **Determined Not Eligible.**



Property 65: 923 US 158. PIN 7978516886. **Determined Not Eligible.**



Property No. 66: 925 US 158. PIN 7978529103. **Determined Not Eligible.**



Property 67: Former Sawyer Farm Equipment Company, 941 US 158. PIN 7978-616935. **Determined Not Eligible.**



Property 68: 940 US 158. No PIN. **Determined Not Eligible.**



Property 71: Lonnie Bundy House (PK) 969 US 158. PIN 7978810623. **Determined Not Eligible.**



Property 73: Newland and Providence Ruritan Club, 999 US 158. PIN 7978914245. **Determined Not Eligible.**



Property 74: 1003 US 158. PIN 797891606. **Determined Not Eligible.**



Property 75: 1009 US 158. PIN 7978918027. **Determined Not Eligible.**



Property 76: 1015 US 158. PIN 7988000917. **Determined Not Eligible.**



Property 77: Morgan's Store, 1673 SR 1417. PIN 7978917377. Determined Not Eligible.



Property 70: 1670 SR 1417. PIN 7988011443. Determined Not Eligible.



Property 79: 1675 SR 1417. PIN 7978917570. Determined Not Eligible.



Property 80: 1681 SR 1417. PIN 7978917782. **Determined Not Eligible.**



Property 81: Parkway Grain and Feed Mill, S side US 158. PIN 7988000711. **Determined Not Eligible.**



Property 82: 1018 US 158. PIN 7988013131. **Determined Not Eligible.**



Property 83: Herbert B. Morgan House, 1036 US 158. PIN 7988006967. **Not Determined Eligible.**
Please note, however, that this property has the only transverse-frame barn with a hay hood remaining in the APE.



Property 84: 1045 US 158. PIN 7988005535. **Determined Not Eligible.**



Property 86: 1059 US 158 (taken from standing on hood of NCDOT truck). PIN 7987290925.
Determined Not Eligible.



Property 88: 1489 Northside Road (listed in GIS as 0000 Northside Road). PIN 7987761073. **Determined Not Eligible.**



Property 89: 1436 Northside Road. PIN 7987848852. **Determined Not Eligible.**



Property 120: Shed, W. side NC 32 N facing Hofler Equipment. PIN 0501384. **Determined Not Eligible.**



Property 121: Hofler Tractor and Equipment Co, 147 NC 32 N, PIN 0501431. **Determined Not Eligible.**



Property 122: former Morgan Store, 135-141 NC 32 N, PIN 0500495. **Determined Not Eligible.**



Property 123: Midway Chevrolet Dealership, 131 NC 32 N, PIN 0506964. **Determined Not Eligible.**

TIP Survey Site Number Data: R-2579
 US 158 Widening, Gates and Pasquotank Counties

NCDOT Site Number	NC-HPO Site Number	911 Address	PIN	Name (if known) And Resource Type
1	GA	822 US 158 W	0100525	House
2	GA	770 US 158 W	0100391	Former Lassiter Bros whse
3	GA	919 US 158 W	1002260	Brinkley Farm
4	GA	960 US 158 W	0500118	House
5	GA	964 US 158 W	0500107	House
6	GA	966 US 158 W	0500893	House
7	GA	968 US 158 W	0500945	House
8	GA	967 US 158 W	0500046	Beulah Baptist Church
9	GA	988 US 158 W	0500698	House

TIP Survey Site Number Data: R-2579
 US 158 Widening, Gates and Pasquotank Counties

NCDOT Site Number	NC-HPO Site Number	911 Address	PIN	Name (if known) And Resource Type
10	GA	990 US 158 W	0500056	Sunbury Post Office
11	GA	1006 US 158 W	0501491	Sunbury VFD
12	GA 154 (NCSL)	NWC US 158 and NC 32	0501479	Harrell-Rountree House
13	GA 97 (NCSL)	5 NC 32 S (SWC US 158 and NC 32)	0500463	Costen-Nixon House
14	GA 206 (NCSL)	6 NC 32 S	0500198	Jordan-Brooks House
15	GA	S side US 158, .2 mi. E of NC 32	0500198	Cemetery
16	GA	1060 US 158	0500534	House
17	GA	1070 US 158	0501170	Store
18	GA	1130 US 158	0500513	Store

TIP Survey Site Number Data: R-2579
 US 158 Widening, Gates and Pasquotank Counties

NCDOT Site Number	NC-HPO Site Number	911 Address	PIN	Name (if known) And Resource Type
19	GA	1129 US 158	0500907	House
20	GA	1187 US 158	0600516	House
21	GA	US 158 at SR 1429	0500701	House
22	GA	2 Sugar Run	0600407	House
23	GA	N side US 158	0500116	Whitmel Hill House
24	GA	1298 US 158	0601124	Pierce House
25	GA	1386 US 158	0500255	James Hill Farm
26	GA	1367 US 158	0600634	House
27	GA	1379 US 158	0600859	House

TIP Survey Site Number Data: R-2579
 US 158 Widening, Gates and Pasquotank Counties

NCDOT Site Number	NC-HPO Site Number	911 Address	PIN	Name (if known) And Resource Type
28	GA	1460 US 158	0500697	House
29	GA	1480 US 158	1000444	House
30	GA	1490 US 158	1001865	House
31	GA 314	S side US 158 between SR 1002 and SR 1336	0600111	William Henry Speight Farm
32	GA	1640 US 158	0500473	Farm
33	GA	26 Folly Road	0501172	House
34	GA	1629 US 158	0601002	House
35	PK 629 (NCSL)	284 US 158 E	7948_570738	Black Acre Farm
36	PK	333 US 158 E	7948_552228	House

TIP Survey Site Number Data: R-2579
 US 158 Widening, Gates and Pasquotank Counties

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NCDOT Site Number	NC-HPO Site Number	911 Address	PIN	Name (if known) And Resource Type
37	PK	537 US 158 E	7958_734245	House
38	PK	555 US 158 E	7958_827891	House
39	PK	SEC US 158 E and SR 1356	7958_921461	Former Store
40	PK 995, also referred to as PK 794 (Tom had 2 site numbers...make sure you get right one from CB!)	1232 Newland Road	7958_838420	William J. Spence House
41	PK	599 US 158 E	7958_906872	House
42	PK 799 (NCSL)	699 US 158E	7968_409445	Johnnie Temple Farm
43	PK	754 US 158 E	7968_707829	House

TIP Survey Site Number Data: R-2579
 US 158 Widening, Gates and Pasquotank Counties

44	PK	778 US 158 E	7968_817051	House
45	PK	790 US 158 E	7968_912458	House

NCDOT Site Number	NC-HPO Site Number	911 Address	PIN	Name (if known) And Resource Type
46	PK	822 US 158 E	7978_018853	House
47	PK	807 US 158 E?	7978_018471	House
48	PK	US 158 E (no address in HPO survey file or GIS)	7978_124087	Mt. Carmel Missionary Baptist Church
49	PK	862 US 158 E	7978_226311	House
50	PK	SEC US 158 E and SR 1359	7978_320124	Community Club of Newland
	PK	881 US 158 E	7978_328322	House

TIP Survey Site Number Data: R-2579
 US 158 Widening, Gates and Pasquotank Counties

51				
52	PK	891 US 158 E	7978_319767	House
53	PK	894 US 158 E	7978_422791	Barber shop
54	PK	N side US 158 E	7978_425989	Newland community water tower

NCDOT Site Number	NC-HPO Site Number	911 Address	PIN	Name (if known) And Resource Type
55	PK	SR 1360/Firetower Road (off US 158 E)	7978_329925 7978_433385	Newland United Methodist Church and Whitney Cemetery
56	PK	8—US 158 E (not on GIS, might be 897)	7978_412818	Former store
57	PK	899 US 158 E	7978_413861	House
58	PK	901 US 158 E	7978_414759	House
59	PK	903 US 158 E	7978_415736	House

TIP Survey Site Number Data: R-2579
 US 158 Widening, Gates and Pasquotank Counties

60	PK	905 US 158 E	7978_418974	House
61	PK	909 US 158 E	7978_521336	House
62	PK	913 US 158 E	7978_522324	House
63	PK	917 US 158 E	7978_524815	House

NCDOT Site Number	NC-HPO Site Number	911 Address	PIN	Name (if known) And Resource Type
64	PK	921 US 158 E	7978_515722	House
65	PK	932 US 158 E	7978_516886	House
66	PK	925 US 158 E	7978_529103	House
	PK	941 US 158 E	7978_616935	Sawyer Farm

TIP Survey Site Number Data: R-2579
 US 158 Widening, Gates and Pasquotank Counties

67				Equipment Co.
68	PK	940 or 942 US 158 E (not on GIS)		House
69	PK	951 US 158 E	7978_711862	House
70	PK	968 US 158 E	7978_718168	House
71	PK	969 US 158 E	7978_810623	Lonnie Bundy House
72	PK	992 US 158 E	7978_933495	Perry-Harris-JonesStore

NCDOT Site Number	NC-HPO Site Number	911 Address	PIN	Name (if known) And Resource Type
73	PK	999 US 158 E	7978_914245	Newland and Providence Ruritan Club
74	PK	1003 US 158 E	7978_916106	House

TIP Survey Site Number Data: R-2579
 US 158 Widening, Gates and Pasquotank Counties

75	PK	1009 US 158 E	7978_918027	House
76	PK	1015 US 158 E	7988_000917	Store
77	PK	1673 US 158 E	7978_917347	Store
78	PK	1670 SR 1417	7988_011443	House
79	PK	1675 SR 1417	7978_917570	House
80	PK	1681 SR 1417	7978_917782	House
81	PK	N side US 158 E	7988_000711	Parkway Grain and Feed Mill

NCDOT Site Number	NC-HPO Site Number	911 Address	PIN	Name (if known) And Resource Type
82	PK	1018 US 158 E	7988_013131	House

TIP Survey Site Number Data: R-2579
 US 158 Widening, Gates and Pasquotank Counties

83	PK	1036 US 158 E	7988_006967	House
84	PK	1045 US 158 E	7988_006635	House
85	PK 996	1053 US 158 E	7988_107172	Moses R. White, Jr., House
86	PK	1059 US 158 E	7987_290925	House
87	PK 153 (NR)	1590 Northside Road	7987_394941	Hinton-Morgan House
88	PK	1489 Northside Road (now listed as 0000 Northside Road on GIS)	7987_761073	House
89	PK	1436 Northside Road	7987_848852	House
90	GA	NC 32 S, north of Swamp, Sunbury	0500127	Cemetery

NCDOT	NC-HPO	911 Address	PIN	Name (if known)
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TIP Survey Site Number Data: R-2579
 US 158 Widening, Gates and Pasquotank Counties

Site Number	Site Number			And Resource Type
91	GA	32 NC 32 S	0500729	House
92	GA	28 NC 32 S	0500765	James Victor Jordan House (make sure Tom did a file on this one—it seems weird that it doesn't have a SSN)
93	GA 101	25 NC 32 S	0500399	Cross-Nixon House
94	GA	7 NC 32 N	0500419	Store
95	GA	11 NC 32 N	0500163	Benton-Hill Store
96	GA 155	8 NC 32 N	0501479	Harrell-Riddick Store
97	GA	10 NC 32 N	0501479	Store or Office
98	GA	12 NC 32 N	0500113	Store or Office (now Calvary Independent Baptist Church)
99	GA	23 NC 32 N	GIS number not coming up on website	Former Bagley's Ford Dealership

TIP Survey Site Number Data: R-2579
 US 158 Widening, Gates and Pasquotank Counties

NCDOT Site Number	NC-HPO Site Number	911 Address	PIN	Name (if known) And Resource Type
100	GA	25 NC 32 N	0500196	Store (former drug store)
101	GA	20 NC 32 N	0500195	Former Bank of Sunbury
102	GA	30 NC 32 N	0500501	House
103	GA	48 NC 32 N	0500746	House
104	GA 90 (NCSL)	52 NC 32 N	0500109	William Graham Byrum House
105	GA	49 NC 32 N	0500285	House
106	GA	80 (?) NC 32 N	0500903	House (nc)
107	GA	61 NC 32	0500186	St. Peter's Episcopal Church
108	GA	63 NC 32 N	0500642	House

TIP Survey Site Number Data: R-2579
 US 158 Widening, Gates and Pasquotank Counties

NCDOT Site Number	NC-HPO Site Number	911 Address	PIN	Name (if known) And Resource Type
109	GA	65 NC 32 N	0500329	House
110	GA	67 NC 32 N	0500580	House
111	GA	84 NC 32 N	0501386	Congregational Christian Church
112	GA	SEC St. Paul Lane and NC 32 N	0500444	Kellogg-Morgan Insurance Agency
113	GA 262 (NCSL)	85 NC 32 N	(no data on GIS)	Philadelphia United Methodist Church
114	GA	90 NC 32 N	0500018	House
115	GA 111 (NCSL)	94 NC 32 N	0500182	G. C. Edwards House
116	GA 383 (NR)	__ NC 32 N	0500645	Sunbury School
117	GA	1__ NC 32 N	0500045	Beulah Baptist Church parsonage

TIP Survey Site Number Data: R-2579
 US 158 Widening, Gates and Pasquotank Counties

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NCDOT Site Number	NC-HPO Site Number	911 Address	PIN	Name (if known) And Resource Type
118	GA	113 NC 32	0500648	Former Sunbury Women's Club
119	GA	104 and 114 NC32 N	0500123	Houses
120	GA	W side NC 32 N (facing MidWay Auto Dealers)	0501384	Shed
121	GA	147 NC 32 N	0501431	Hofler Tractor and Equipment Co.
122	GA	135-141 NC 32 N	0500495	Former Morgan Store
123	GA	131 NC 32 N	0506964	Mid-Way Chevrolet Dealership
124	GA	55 Orchard Street	0500137	House
125	GA	51 Orchard Street	0500197	House

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126	GA	49 Orchard Street	0500563	House

NCDOT Site Number	NC-HPO Site Number	911 Address	PIN	Name (if known) And Resource Type
127	GA	47 Orchard Street	0500270	House
128	GA	48 Orchard Street	0500242	House
129	GA	43 Orchard Street	0500453	House
130	GA	40 Orchard Street	0500441	House
131	GA	39 Orchard Street	0500751	House
132	GA	36 Orchard Street	0500611	House
133	GA	30 Orchard Street	0500629	House

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134	GA	Median strip between Virginia Ave. and NC 32 N	0501168	Ruritan Park
135	GA	14 Virginia Avenue	0501167	Hill-Crump-Gregory House

NCDOT Site Number	NC-HPO Site Number	911 Address	PIN	Name (if known) And Resource Type
136	GA	18 Virginia Avenue	0500659	House
137	GA	___ Virginia Avenue (NEC VA and Bank Street; no street address in GIS)	0500886	House
138	GA	6 Park Street	0500710	House
139	GA	12 Park Street	0500052	House
140	GA	Atlantic Avenue (“at Apple Street” in GIS)	0500466	Utility Building (“Norfolk and Carolina Telephone Co.

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				Bldg," 1947)
141	GA	9 Sunbury Bank Street* (*W side of NC 32)	0500183	House
142	GA	9 Bank Street** (**E side of NC 32)	0500272	Frank Rice Rental House
143	GA	11 Bank Street	0500507	House
144	GA	30 Bank Street	0500192	House

NCDOT Site Number	NC-HPO Site Number	911 Address	PIN	Name (if known) And Resource Type
145	GA	22 Bank Street	0500165	House
	GA			
	GA			
	GA			

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	GA			
	GA			